

SLEW SIX AND SHOT DOWN AS MANY MORE

Red Record of Simon Cooper, a
South Carolina Negro.

RAGED IN SUMTER COUNTY

Murdered Five Persons Yesterday Morn-
ing With Shotgun.

ONE VICTIM WAS A WHITE WOMAN

Score of Poses in Pursuit and Special
Train Has Been Pressed Into Ser-
vice—At Midnight No Word
Had Been Heard of the
Murderer.

Columbia, S. C., January 7.—(Special).—
Five men and one woman killed, one or
two were assaulted and five men wound-
ed is the record of Simon Cooper, colored,
since January 1st, in Sumter county.

After this, with hundreds of men hunting
him, with a special train and a sheriff's
posse going from town to town, this des-
perado, armed with pistol, Winchester rifle,
bowie knife, razor and plenty of ammu-
nition, is still at large.

He will not be taken alive. Cooper is
the grandson of a white man, John Ash-
more, who was a famous bad character in
this state before the war.

On Emancipation Day the negroes had a
celebration at Magnolia, Sumter county.
Henry Davis and other negroes got into
a row, and Davis shot at Cooper, where-
upon Cooper killed him.

A warrant for his arrest was put in the
hands of a posse of negroes. They went
for the murderer and were met half way.

Cooper opened fire on the crowd, shoot-
ing six, one of whom has since died. He
disappeared until last night, when he turned
up at Lynchburg, Sumter county, and
this morning the bodies of four persons,
shot with rifle and pistol and hacked with
an ax, showed his terrible work.

Isaac Boyd, a negro boy, was a witness
to the latest murders. Cooper forcing him
to go with him. Boyd swears that before
killing Mrs. Wilson, Cooper assaulted her
and then forced her to show him where the
harness was.

After committing these crimes, and fir-
ing into a piazza full of children, Boyd
says Cooper grew jolly over the success of
his plans.

Three Killed at One Place.
Charleston, S. C., January 7.—A special
to The News and Courier from Sumter,
S. C., says:

All Sumter was aroused this morning
when it was learned that Simon Cooper
had killed old Mr. Ben Wilson, his son,
Wesley, and Mrs. Wesley Wilson. The
first information was received about 9
o'clock and shortly afterwards Sheriff Pier-
son received a telegram confirming the re-
port, adding further that Cooper had also
killed two negroes—a man and a girl.

Sheriff Pierson, as soon as possible, or-
ganized a posse and chartering a special
train left for Lynchburg. When the special
reached Mayesville the sheriff received
information that Cooper had been seen
to pass near the town a short time before,
so the train was stopped at Mayesville
and a part of the posse left for St. Charles
and the others took to the public road,
coming toward Sumter. These two parties
in conjunction with posse from Mayesville
are scouring every foot of land between
Mayesville and Sumter.

The facts in regard to the killing of the
five people as received in Sumter are as
follows:
Simon Cooper went to Lynchburg yester-
day evening for the purpose of forcing a
young colored girl to marry him. The
girl and her mother, by some means, es-
caped and ran into the swamp. As soon
as possible after Cooper's appearance in
the town a posse was organized and went
in pursuit of him, he having left as soon
as he failed to get the girl. The posse
came within 200 yards of him at one time,
when he shot at them and retreated.
He forced some negroes to go with him

and kept them with him all night. He
came out of the woods about daylight,
went to the house of a colored man named
Boyd, took his horse and compelled Boyd's
son to accompany him. From there he
went to the house of the Wilsons, about a
mile distant, where the horrible crime was
committed.

Fired on Children.
Mr. Baker, who lives nearby, says he
heard considerable shooting and saw Mrs.
Wilson go to the buggy house with Cooper
to get the harness and then go back into
the house, Cooper following her. Cooper a
short time afterwards came out on the pla-
zza shooting in every direction and forced
Boyd's boy to harness the horse to Mr.
Wilson's buggy. He got in the buggy and
only went a few yards when he met a
colored man named Smith. He killed him
and as he passed Baker's house shot at
Baker's children, who were on the piazza.

Where he went no one knows at this
time, but he will be found. Hundreds of
brave, determined men are scouring the
woods in every direction and speedy ven-
geance will be meted out to this human
fiend.

When the bodies of the Wilsons were
found this morning the old gentleman,
seventy-five years of age, was sitting up in
the bed with a shotgun in his hand, his
son Wesley was in another bed with his
head split, while on the floor lay the body
of the woman, her head smashed in and her
throat cut. Smith, the negro who was
killed on the road, was found with an ax
still in the back of his neck and his head
half severed from his body.

Later the body of a negro girl was found.
The dead people were inoffensive, peacea-
ble citizens. These are the facts as we
were able to gather them from the excited
and determined men from Lynchburg who
came into this city this afternoon.

HENDERSON HANGED BY MOB.

NEGRO WHO KILLED SUMNER
MAKES FULL CONFESSION.

Crowd Takes Prisoner from Unadilla
Jail and Swings Him Up in
Heart of Town.

Macon, Ga., January 7.—A special to The
Telegraph from Unadilla, Ga., says:
"Anthony Henderson, the negro who was
arrested Monday night for the murder of
old man George Sumner and who attempt-
ed an assault upon his daughter Christmas
week, was lynched here last night."

"Henderson was arrested near Auburn and
brought here yesterday for a preliminary
trial. On arrival here he made a full con-
fession of the crime. During the night he
was taken from the town lock-up and
hanged to a tree within a stone's throw of
the center of the town."

"The crime for which Henderson was
lynched occurred on the night of December
27th, when old man George Sumner, living
six miles from Unadilla, was murdered.
The murderer first set fire to Mr. Sumner's
barn. The glare from the flames aroused
the old man and he went to protect his
barn. As soon as he emerged from the
house he was shot down and then the
murderer finished his work by shooting
him several times more. While the old
man was gasping his last the negro enter-
ed the house and attempted the assault on
the young lady, who was aroused by the
shooting."

"The negro was identified by Miss Sum-
ner and a posse started in hot pursuit.
The chase was not abandoned till the
criminal was captured."

POPPENHEIM'S DOUBLE KILLING

Jury Investigates Deaths of Brown
and Mazzyk.

Charleston, S. C., January 7.—The story
of the fatal shooting at Otranto, fifteen
miles from here, yesterday does not greatly
lessen its horrors.

The inquest begun today showed that L.
F. Brown and Stephen Mazzyk were shot
in an open boat by John Poppenheim. The
men killed had been on Poppenheim's land
against his orders. Some words were pas-
sed and two colored witnesses saw Brown
raised up in the boat with his gun as if
to shoot. Poppenheim shot him.

The witnesses said that as Brown fell in-
to the water Mazzyk moved as if to get up
and reach for his gun, and received the
contents of Poppenheim's second barrel in
his forehead.

The inquest was adjourned to secure more
witnesses. Poppenheim is in jail and has
secured counsel.

Brown's gun was taken from the water
this afternoon. It was loaded and both
hammers were at the safety notch.

FOUGHT WITH PISTOL AND KNIFE

Vaughan Is Dying, Homer Is Dead
and Mrs. Vaughan Arrested.

Memphis, Tenn., January 7.—John Vaughn
and Gus Homer, armed with a pistol
and knife, engaged in a duel this morning
in this city. Homer is dead and Vaughan
is in a dying condition.

Vaughan quarreled with his wife, and
Homer took sides with the woman, precipi-
tating the duel.

The woman is under arrest as an acces-
sory.

WAS ANGRY WITH HIS MOTHER.

Mrs. Thornton Whips Her Boy with a
Strap and He Hangs Himself.

Raleigh, N. C., December 7.—(Special).—
Mansfield Thornton, a white boy aged fif-
teen, committed suicide in Wilkes county
to annoy his mother.

She had whipped him with a leather
strap.

He took the same strap, went into the
woods and hanged himself to a limb.

STRECHER WRE KILLS A MAN.

Engineer Is Killed from the Top of
a Box Car.

Birmingham, Ala., January 7.—(Special).—
Sage Olmstead, an engineer on the Belt
line railroad, at Tuscaloosa, was standing
on the top of a box car, and while passing
a wire stretched across the street, was
caught and thrown off the car. He fell
and died in a few minutes. Olmstead
was married.

HANSON MAY BE IN CABINET YET

Georgian's Name Is Said To Be on
McKinley's Slate Sure.

MAJORS ARE WARM FRIENDS
Senator Close to President-Elect Says
Macon Man Will Be in It.

PORTFOLIO HAS NOT BEEN NAMED
Impression Is That Southerner Will
Get Either Postmaster General-
ship or Secretary Interior.

Washington, January 7.—(Special).—It is
given as a straight tip tonight that Major
Hanson may yet be among the elect. The
information on which this is based is sup-
posed to come very direct and the positive
declaration is made that the new president
has not only decided upon Hanson, but has
actually made the offer.

There are circumstances which may or
may not be corroborative. First, the source
from which the report comes is good. A
senator who is undoubtedly close to Mc-
Kinley is authority for it, but as this sen-
ator has not been to Canton his information
is probably second hand and second-hand
information is not usually very reliable in
politics. Then there is Major McKinley's
hearty admiration for the Georgia major.
This dates back to McKinley's charac-
teristic visit, when he saw much of Major Han-
son. He has said to me that he considered
Hanson the ablest of southern protection-
ists, but that was before he went a cabinet-
making.

General Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, prints
in today's Baltimore American, which he
owns, an authorized interview with himself
on the subject of southern cabinet prob-
lems. General Agnus was in Canton yester-
day and this interview was sent from there
right after his talk with the president-elect.
He says McKinley is fa-
vorable to the south and will give one, if not two places, to southern
republicans. In the course of his talk he
uses this expression: "There is good reason
to believe that the opposition which
has arisen to Major Hanson, of Georgia,
will make it impossible to select that gen-
tleman for the cabinet."

And he says that the cabinet plums will
go to the border states that were republi-
can—Maryland, West Virginia or Ken-
tucky.

McKinley Still Thinks of Hanson.
Now, inasmuch as Major Hanson's name
has not been heard in this connection for
some time, this reference, though on the
surface unfavorable, is significant. It
shows that McKinley still has Hanson in
his mind, if nothing else. So far as op-
position goes, it must be from those who
would like to see the plums confined to
the border states, one of whom is General
Agnus. This declaration, together with
the statement which we have just re-
ceived, with a direct offer of a portfolio,
seems to lend color to the suggestion that
Georgia may yet be in it.

Nothing is said as to what portfolio is
considered in this connection. It may be
the postoffice or it may be the Interior.
It looks as if McKinley will certainly se-
lect Sherman as one of his advisers, and
that means that Hanna will not go into
the cabinet. If he did go, he would take the
postmaster generalship.

There has been some objection to the
Georgia for this office on the ground that
he was not extreme enough partisan; but
given assistants enough with axes he
might meet the requirements. Buck has
been strongly for Hanson, and lately has
had little hope. But McKinley is finding
trouble in his cabinet making and Hanson
may fit in yet.

MILLS WORKS FOR CUBA.

The Cameron resolution slumbers. The
only senator who said a word today was
Mills, who did introduce a resolution re-
solving that the expediency of a foreign
government belongs to congress, and when
congress shall so determine the executive
shall act in harmony with the legislative
department of the government. It re-
solves "that the independence of Cuba
ought to be and hereby is recognized, and
the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated
for salary and expenses for a minister to
that government, whenever such minister
shall be appointed by the president."

Senator Mills will speak on these resolu-
tions Monday.

Georgia congressmen may not be able
to get new offices for their constituents,
but Carter Tate had had the salary of
the office of Towns messenger in the Inter-
ior department, raised from \$75 to \$90.

William Gallagher has been appointed
postmaster at Sandersville. OHL.

MILLS WILL BE HEARD MONDAY

TEXAS SENATOR WILL SPEAK ON
HIS CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Claim for a Privater Allowed—In-
dian Territory Lands Go Over
Without Opposition.

Washington, January 7.—Mr. Mills gave
notice that he would address the senate
tomorrow in support of the joint resolution.
Later in the session the senate resolved to
adjourn from today until Monday, and Mr.
Mills changed the notice of his Cuban
speech from tomorrow to Monday.

Some half dozen bills were taken from
the calendar and passed, including one to
pay to Samuel C. Reed, Jr., son of Captain
Reed, of the famous privateer General
Armstrong, \$15,396, being the unexpended
balance of the appropriation of \$75,728 made
in 1851, as indemnity for the destruction of
the privateer by the British in the neutral
harbor of Fayal in 1815.

An effort was made by Mr. Sherman to
have consideration of the senate bill fix-
ing a uniform standard of classification and
grading of wheat, corn, oats, barley and
rice. There was opposition was developed to it
and the bill was not taken up.

The house bill for the appointment of a
non-partisan commission to collect infor-
mation and to consider and recommend leg-
islation to meet the problems presen-
ted by labor, agriculture and capital was
reached on the calendar, and was antag-
onized by Mr. Aldrich, republican, of Rhode
Island, as "the most chimerical idea ever
presented to the American congress."

The morning hour expired without action being
taken on it, and the bill remains on the
calendar.

Then the unfinished business—being the
bill extending the principle of the home-
stead laws to all lands acquired from In-
dian territory districts—was taken up and
was opposed in a long speech by Mr. Platt.

Continued on Second Page.

ATHENS, ALA., HAS BIG BLAZE.

FIVE STORES AND THEIR CON-
TENTS ARE DESTROYED.

A Midnight Fire Eats Up \$50,000
Worth of Property Insured
for \$40,000.

Montgomery, Ala., January 7.—A special
to The Advertiser from Athens, Ala., says
that the fire last night destroyed five stores
and the greater portion of their contents.
The fire started in the store of Irwin &
Pepper, dry goods, at 12:30 o'clock, and
then spread to the grocery store of R. A.
Smith. The dry goods store of I. Rosenau
was the next building to go. Then came
Hendricks Brothers' grocery store, and
from there it passed on to the drug store
of Westmoreland & Co., but this building
was saved.

Irwin & Pepper lost \$10,000; insurance,
\$5,000. R. A. Smith, \$2,400; insurance, \$1,000.
Rosenau, \$5,000; insurance, \$5,000. Hendricks
Brothers, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,500.

The loss on building and stock is esti-
mated at \$50,000, with insurance of \$40,000.

ATHENS, TEX., LOSER BY FIRE.

Hundred Thousand Dollars Goes Up
in a Blaze.

Dallas, Tex., January 7.—News from
Athens, Tex., says:
"Fire at 1 o'clock this morning destroyed
nearly a dozen places of business on the
north side of the courthouse square."

"Six brick storerooms are in ruins. The
loss is estimated at \$100,000. Insurance not
learned here. The fire is believed to have
been the act of incendiaries."

Athens, Tenn., Has Midnight Fire.
Athens, Tenn., January 7.—(Special).—
Shortly after midnight last night fire de-
stroyed property amounting to \$40,000,
which was insured for \$25,000.

SEVEN HUNDRED WAGONS BURN

East Florence Factory Destroyed by
Fire.

Montgomery, Ala., January 7.—Special to
The Advertiser from Florence, Ala., says
that the wagon factory at East Florence
was burned today.

The stock building and contents, about
700 wagons, was destroyed as were three
empty cars on the side track. From the
cars the fire extended to the lumber yard
and a small warehouse in which was
stored a large stock of wheels. The latter
was destroyed together with 12,000 feet of
lumber. The loss is about \$27,000, with
\$5,000 insurance.

None of the buildings containing ma-
chinery were burned and the factory will
not have to suspend operations.

STEAMER BURNED AT HER DOCK

Iola, a Florida Mail Boat, Destroyed
by Fire.

Carrabelle, Fla., January 7.—The Gulf
Terminal and Navigation Company's
steamer Iola burned at her dock at Carrabe-
lle last night.

The Iola is the companion United States
mail steamer to the Crescent City, the
daily line between Carrabelle and Apalachicola,
running in connection with the C.
& G. railroad. The steamer was dis-
covered to be on fire at about 7 p. m. The
origin of the fire is unknown. The com-
pany has insurance on the steamer and she
will be rebuilt.

CLOTHING CATCHES FROM GRATE

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Payne Painfully Burned.

Americus, Ga., January 7.—(Special).—
The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Payne was painfully burned today, her
dress catching fire from an open grate,
though the injuries are not serious.

Mrs. Payne burned her own hands badly
in extinguishing the flames.

NEGRO CHILD'S HEAD BURNED.

Mother Leaves Her Babe Tied in a
Chair and Finds It Dead.

Americus, Ga., January 7.—(Special).—
A negro child was burned to death here
today. The child's mother tied it in a chair
and placed it near the fire while she went
out to work.

The child tumbled in the fire and its head
was nearly burned off when the mother
returned.

CHILD PERISHES IN THE FLAMES

Farm Residence Burns and Three Are
Rescued.

Westfield, Wis., January 7.—The farm
residence of William Belkhe, of the town
of Newton, this county, was destroyed by
fire Tuesday night.

Four of his children, the eldest fourteen
years of age, perished in the flames. Three
younger children were rescued with diffi-
culty.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Wisconsin Farmer Loses His Home
and His Little Ones.

Babcock, Wis., January 7.—The farm-
house of Ole Della, six miles south of here,
was burned to the ground early Wednes-
day morning.

His three children, the eldest five years
of age, were burned to death.

BOAT BURNS TO WATER'S EDGE.

Belle of the Coast Lost at Carrollton,
Louisiana.

New Orleans, January 7.—The well-known
steamer Belle of the Coast was totally
destroyed by fire early this morning at
Carrollton.

The origin of the blaze is unknown.
The boat was valued at \$40,000 and insured
in various companies for \$20,000.

O'FERRALL TO GO TO INAUGURAL

Virginia's Chief Executive Will See
McKinley Inducted.

Richmond, Va., January 7.—(Special).—
Governor O'Ferrall yesterday received one
of the circular letters sent out to all the
executives in the country inviting them
to be present at the inauguration of Mc-
Kinley. That portion of the invitation in-
cluding the military was referred to Adju-
tant General Anderson.

The governor says he is not informed
how many, if any, troops from this state
will attend the inaugural ceremonies. He
has not decided whether he will go. If
he does it is probable that he will be ac-
companied by his full staff.

From all reports received, but few ex-
pectations will go to Washington to
watch the induction into office of the
successor of Mr. Cleveland. Many of the
most distinguished of this class have man-
ifested a desire to take part in the ded-
ication of the monument to General Grant
in April next.

REPRISAL IS THE ORDER OF GOMEZ

Black Flag Now Waves Over the
Insurgent Army.

SPANIARDS ARE SLAUGHTERED
Rebel Leader Has 114 Shot Down To
Avenge Maceo.

HILLS FILLED WITH FIGHTING BANDS

Queen's Troops Now Appreciate the
Fury Which Maceo's Assassina-
tion Has Aroused Among
Those Struggling for
Independence.

Key West, Fla., January 7.—(Special Ca-
ble to The Constitution).—General Gomez
has at last begun the work of reprisal
against the Spaniards.

He has put to death 114 prisoners, and
announced his purpose to keep up that
policy until the Spaniards are brought to
a sense of their duty toward humanity.

For two years the war has waged on
the island. During that entire time not a
life has been sacrificed by the Cubans to
the spirit of hate. Not only has General
Gomez enforced the most humane treat-
ment of prisoners, but he has fed them
when provisions for his own men were
scarce. He has gone even further than this,
and punished the plateados as public ene-
mies when he might as well recognized
them as allies. In the face of this effort
to carry out the rules of war, Captain Gen-
eral Weyler has formed an alliance with
the plateados, and protects them in their
work of devastation.

The assassination of General Maceo af-
fected General Gomez deeply. The death
of his own son at the same time added to
the poignancy of his feelings. But he
did not act upon impulse. He sent trusted
messengers to ascertain the exact facts.
They reported to him on the 28th of Decem-
ber, showing beyond doubt that Maceo and
his son had been basely led into ambush
and assassinated. His resolution was at
once made to make terms with the
plateados, and to show no quarters to
Spaniards who did not surrender peacefully.

SUMMARY DEATH ORDERED.

Putting his men in motion, he made an
attack upon the central trocha, crossing
the island at Moron. The Spanish garrison
at Jagode Avile resisted strongly, but
was overwhelmed and 114 prisoners taken.
Now the time had come for the black
flag. The men were notified that, ac-
cording to the precedent set by their own
government, they should prepare to meet
their fate. They were given an opportu-
nity of writing messages to their friends
in Spain, and then, in groups of twenty-
five they were shot to death. When the
last volley told that the work was com-
pleted, General Gomez made a speech to
his men, saying:

"Now the death of Maceo is partly
avenged."

Havana is in a state of terror!
Weyler has returned to Havana from La
Trocha by sea, sending overland 20,000 sol-
diers to take possession of the forts in Ha-
vana. Great excitement prevails among
the Spanish and Cubans in that city, owing
to troubles about the money question.

There is considerable friction between the
conservative party and the captain gen-
eral, and it has been so pronounced that
the president of the conservative party,
Senor Apeztegui, has left Cuba for Spain
in order to speak to the government at
Madrid protesting against the methods of
General Weyler. There is trouble also be-
tween Weyler and the sugar planters. The
captain general does not allow the sugar
planters to make any sugar this year, be-
cause if they make sugar that is an evi-
dent fact that they are assisting the in-
surgents, as the Spanish could not protect
those estates; as it is an established fact
that they cannot protect their own prop-
erty in Cuba.

Pinar del Rio Full of Rebels.
Weyler is entitled to another sobriquet
besides that of "butcher," and that is
"liar." He comes from the province of Pi-
nar del Rio and announces that the prov-
ince has been pacified and that he has left
no insurgents there. Weyler left over 5,000
insurgents in the province. He took all
the soldiers from the military cordon, or
trocha, to Havana to demonstrate that
there were no insurgents there—he had no
more need of soldiers at that point, when,
as soon as he removed them, Cuban Gen-
erals Raoul, Arango and Castillo marched
into the province of Pinar del Rio from
Havana with 3,000 more men to reinforce
the 3,000 already there. This all goes to
prove how much dependence can be placed
in the statements of Weyler as to the atti-
tude of the Cubans. They are not afraid
of the Spanish, and not one man has sur-
rendered in the province of Pinar del Rio.
The Spanish have assassinated Maceo, but
where one man is gone there are twenty
to take his place, and the Cubans stand
ready to continue the fighting until they
achieve their independence.

A MILITARY ZONE AROUND HAVANA.

The Spanish have recently established
a military zone around the city of Havana.

Including a space of five miles on all sides
for the purpose of cultivation for the sus-
tenance of the people of that city, which
shows still further to what ends they are
driven and how little sympathy and sup-
port they can depend upon from the sur-
rounding country; also that they are daily
losing ground, and so hard pressed are
they that this is all that they can call their
own, and that has to be maintained by a
military cordon from the attacks of the
insurgents.

SPAIN'S FINANCES ARE NOW APPROACHING UTTER BANKRUPTCY

Madrid Newspapers Have Recalled
Their Correspondents—Cano-
vas Knows He Cannot
Avoid Final Hu-
miliation.

New York, January 7.—A dispatch to The
Journal from Madrid says:

"The signs are that Spain is bowing be-
fore a great political storm.
"Every effort to negotiate a new war loan
has failed. In two months Spain will be
utterly bankrupt."

"The three most important newspapers
in Madrid have recalled their correspon-
dents from Cuba. The reason these cor-
respondents have been recalled is that
Weyler will not allow the story of his
humbug military operations and the crimes
of his officers to be known in Spain."

"Canovas is like a rat in a trap. He has
declared again and again that he will not
allow American interference, but I have the
highest authority for saying that he will
presently be on his knees to Cleveland."

GOMEZ SAID TO BE WILLING TO TREAT

Letter of Importance in the Hands of the Junta.

FIRST OF ALL WEYLER MUST GO

Cuban General Is In Communication with Spain.

SEVEN ARTICLES ARE PUT FORTH

It is an Important Feature That the United States Stands as Guaranty of the Faithful Carrying Out of the Reforms.

New York, January 7.—A special to a morning paper from Washington says: "General Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, has sent through an intermediary to Senor Sagasta, liberal leader in Spain, the conditions on which the Cuban insurgents are ready to treat with Spain for peace. They were communicated to the Junta in a letter received on December 29th.

"General Gomez begins with a vehement declaration that the insurgents will continue the fight as long as life lasts and until the island is laid in ruins, unless their demands for practical home rule is complied with. General Gomez names seven terms or conditions of treating with Spain.

First.—The recall of General Weyler. Second.—Restriction of the present almost autocratic power of the governors general sent by Spain to rule in Cuba. Third.—Election of all mayors and municipal officers on the island by the people by popular vote.

Fourth.—A new postal system.

Fifth.—A new system of internal taxation, the money derived from internal taxes to be spent within reasonable limits, in Cuba and for the benefit of the people. An abatement of tariff taxes, especially in the case of flour, for which Cuba is dependent upon the United States, with provision for freer commercial intercourse with the United States.

Sixth.—An increase in the Cuban representation in the Spanish cortes commensurate with the population, wealth and revenues supplied by the island.

Seventh.—An embodiment of concessions in form of a treaty with the United States government as guaranty that they will be carried out after the insurgents lay down their arms.

"This is not an exact translation. It gives in substance General Gomez's demands. All this, of course, means a radical change of the reform law of 1855.

"Pending the treaty of peace after General Weyler's recall, General Gomez indicates to Senor Sagasta three prominent Spaniards, with either of whom the Cubans are willing to treat in General Weyler's place. They are: First, General Martinez Campos, and next, their second choice, General Calleja Isasi, or General Pando.

"In his communication to the Junta Gomez declares that the tacit offer of the United States government, through President Cleveland, to guarantee that Spain will this time keep her promises has led him to propose these terms with Spain in behalf of the insurgent armies.

"Without the help of the United States, he declares, these reforms are impossible, and without the intervention of the United States the present war is endless. It will surely ruin Spain and will probably ruin Cuba.

LITTLE WILL DELIVER ORATION.

Orator Was Attorney for the Sound Money League.

Richmond, Va., January 7.—(Special.)—Senator W. A. Little, of Fredericksburg, who has been invited to deliver an address on the 10th anniversary of General R. E. Lee's birthday, was counsel for the sound money league during the recent campaign.

Senator Little took no part in the campaign, however. He opposed the platform of the Chicago convention, but expressed the determination to support the candidates notwithstanding this position. Senator Little accepted a retainer from the sound money league and was in consultation during the campaign with the most conspicuous leaders of the democratic element.

Senator Little is a good speaker and has made some reputation in this state as an orator. He is one of the foremost members of the state senate and belongs to an old and honored Virginia family.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Both Branches of the Body Organize and Begin Work.

Indianapolis, January 7.—The sixtieth general assembly of Indiana was called to order shortly before noon today. In the senate Lieutenant Governor Nye presided, and in the house Representative Pettit was seated by a vote of 52 to 47.

Pettit is a Fairbanks man and the vote which he received indicates that Fairbanks will easily be elected senator on joint ballot, unless there is a great change in the political wind between now and January

12th, the date on which the vote for senator is to be taken.

Through some misunderstanding, the senate was called to order an hour earlier than was intended, and when the Lieutenant Governor rapped for order few republicans were present.

The democrats threatened to organize the senate to their own liking, but the speaker declared a motion to adjourn carried, and the senate was adjourned. The governor's message will be read at tomorrow's session.

CORBETT WHIPS A SMALL MAN

BIG MAN SMASHES A FIVE FEET FIVE INCH STAGE MANAGER.

Champion Loses His Temper and Jumps on One of His Employees.

Detroit, Mich., January 7.—It became known yesterday that James J. Corbett celebrated the Detroit opening of his show on Sunday night by a brutal attack on his stage manager, Orlando Battaglia, and was fined for it yesterday by Justice Sellers.

Corbett, a late in reaching town and the scenery could not be placed in time to open the performance at the advertised moment.

In the third act Corbett has a love scene, which for its effectiveness depends on the blowing of a steam whistle. Battaglia told Corbett that the company whistle could not be made ready in time and he would have to use the house whistle. Corbett missed one of his cues when the whistle failed to blow.

At the drop of the curtain Corbett rushed from the stage direct at the stage manager, calling him names as he approached. He picked Battaglia up by the shoulders and shook him as a cat would a rat. After shaking him he dropped him, and with his fist knocked Battaglia flat on his back ten feet away.

As the stage manager is only five feet five inches tall he was a puppet in Corbett's hands.

Battaglia swore out a warrant the next morning and Corbett was summoned to appear at a private session of the court. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$100. Corbett refuses to pay Battaglia his salary.

JUSTICE DID NOT KILL DUFFY.

Coroner's Jury Exonerates the Defendant Fugitive.

New York, January 7.—An inquest into the cause of the death of James Duffy, the Boston pugilist, who was seized with a hemorrhage of the brain last Saturday night, at the conclusion of his glove fight with George J. Jackson, of the Broadway Athletic Club, was held today.

Justice, Manager O'Rourke and Referee Dick Roche are under ball in connection with the case.

The jury rendered a verdict that Duffy's death was superinduced by excitement, following his boxing contest with Justice and was accelerated by disease of the heart.

The jury exonerated the defendants and recommended that a law be enacted requiring athletic clubs to employ competent physicians to examine all persons before they are allowed to participate in athletic exhibitions of any kind.

HOMICIDES SHOW AN INCREASE.

South Carolina's Attorney General Submits His Report.

Columbia, S. C., January 7.—(Special.)—Attorney General W. A. Barber will report some surprising things to the legislature when it meets next week as to crimes in the state during the last year.

The increase of homicide cases is most marked. In 1895 there were 111 of these cases, with twenty-seven convictions, and year there were 207, with fifty-two convictions. Eighteen of these cases were appealed to the supreme court and nine affirmed.

There were five death sentences imposed, the remaining cases receiving sentences ranging from one year to life imprisonment.

The attorney general intimates that the disparity law cannot be enforced in some sections, the juries refusing to convict. During the year the liquor constables brought 627 cases against alleged violators of the law. Of these the grand jury found 44 "no bills."

There were 61 cases of assault with intent to kill—20 per cent of the entire number of criminal cases tried, with 25 per cent of convictions.

MORTUARY.

Francis Marion Williams, Athens, Ga.

Athens, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—Last night at 11 o'clock, at his home on Peachtree street, Francis Marion Williams died at the age of seventy-eight years.

Mr. Williams had lived the greater part of his life in Athens. He leaves a widow and seven children, Messrs. T. R. C. W. and K. J. Williams, Mrs. Thomas Bailey, Mrs. V. J. Parr, Mrs. John W. Wier, of Athens, and Mrs. P. J. Shore, of Cornelia, Ga. He will be buried tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock with Masonic honors.

ITS POPULARITY DECLINING.

The Game of Billiards Is Gradually Losing Its Fascination.

From The Washington Post.

Billiards, delightful billiards, at once the most fascinating and most delightful of indoor games, is on the decline. No weakling, conservative ever needed the invigorating effects of Professor Koch's lymph more than this sport requires new life injected into it.

Those who remember the history of billiards in this country during the last thirty years view its rapid decline with sincere regret. The game of the old days was played on a six-pocket table with a cue ball and a transition from them to the beautiful and elegant carom tables now in use, with cushions and bed that have been improved to perfection, and wonder how the sport can decline. They remember the days when Dudley Cavanagh and Michael Phelan, in their contest for championship, used four balls, and later, when Joseph Garner and Maurice Daly became so expert with the four ivories, how, in order to have a game, it was necessary to remove a ball, and how these men scored runs with three balls that equaled Kavanagh's and Phelan's best four-ball scores. Following close to Garner and Daly came Sexton, Shiner, and others, and finally the present champion, Ives. With these experts three balls, without limitation, meant simply an endless chain. Once set in motion by the wizard's cue, the balls clicked and banged and counted with the tireless regularity of a clock.

To check these artists and to add greater interest to the game, the eight-inch ball was introduced. It was thought that this would prevent the railroad of the balls up and down the cushion by the hour, but it failed to accomplish the object. The ball was increased from three to four, and when now a fourteen-inch ball is used, and when Mr. Ives is after the balls it seems that the ball line does not exist.

With these great changes in the game during the last thirty years came its popularity, and fifteen years ago it was, with the exception of baseball, the most popular sport in this country. It was then at its highest point of popularity, and from that time to the present the sport has declined.

LEFT WIFE FOR ORA

Babe Danford, a Trolley Conductor, Elopes with Miss Blackstock.

Also Left Five Children

His Relatives Call on Police To Help Find Him—Said He Had Married and Was Going to Mexico.

Continued from First Page.

Republican, of Connecticut. It was advocated by Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, who characterized the opposition to it as a "pitiful higgling." The bill went over without action.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, and agreed to, directing the committee on expenditures in the executive department to inquire into the circumstances of the abstraction of certain papers as to the Pacific railroad department, transmitted to the treasury department from that department last Tuesday.

A substitute was passed for the house bill of last session to amend the laws relating to navigation, and a substitute for another house bill to amend the laws relating to American seamen was discussed up to adjournment.

Mr. Danford, a conductor for the Consolidated Street Railway Company, who lived at the corner of Boulevard and Edgewood avenue, has deserted his wife and five children, and is supposed to have eloped with Miss Ora Blackstock, the pretty young daughter of a grocer whose store is at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Butler street.

The romantic young couple have been gone two weeks. Their whereabouts is not known, but it is thought they went to Montgomery, Ala., and from there further south, where they are enjoying a honeymoon under difficulties having left a sensation in their wake.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Rad Elder, the uncle of the young Luthario, called at the law headquarters and furnished a good description of his nephew, with a request for the police to find him if he is in the city. Mr. Elder will prosecute him on the fullest extent of the law on the charge of abandonment, if he is caught.

Several years ago Danford, then a dashing, good-looking young fellow, married the daughter of Mr. Wyle James, a well-known citizen of Fairburn, Ga. For several years they were happy. A year ago the husband secured employment on the street cars, and as he was unable to find him to the shrine of Miss Blackstock. She was pretty, plump and winsome. It was not long before Danford's love for his wife and little ones at home began to grow cold.

Skipped by Light of the Moon.

Mrs. Danford, ever faithful to her husband and home, noticed some powerful influence was being brought to bear on him, which was gradually estranging him from her. One night, two weeks ago, Danford did not go to his home as usual.

He was judged from his usual habits, and he was called to the station, boarded a south-bound train and disappeared. He had drawn his wages and resigned his position. The girl left without notifying any of her people as to her intentions. Just before his departure Danford told one of his friends that he had been married to a woman and that they were bound for Mexico. It is thought that they did not go so far. The conductor was left with his wife without means of support. She is almost broken hearted by her loss.

Notifies the Police.

Mr. Elder appeared to be greatly incensed at his nephew and says he richly deserves what he has done. He has broken his word and is doing with him forever.

Mr. George Shackelford, of Pennsylvania, also supported the measure, and Messrs. Hubbard, republican, of Missouri, and Rogers, democrat, of Texas, opposed it. The latter and Mr. Harrison, democrat, of Alabama, each presented a substitute for the bill. The bill was then taken up for consideration at the proper time. General discussion will be continued tomorrow, and on Saturday the bill will be open to amendment. A vote on its passage will be taken Monday next.

At 5:30 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

HE INTRODUCES HIS BRIDE.

MARRIED SIX MONTHS AND ANNOUNCEMENT JUST MADE.

Mr. George Shackelford Weds Miss Garner and the Secret Is Well Kept.

Athens, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—Last evening Mr. George Shackelford, a prosperous young farmer of Jackson county, came to Athens to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Shackelford, and along with him came a handsome and accomplished young lady.

When he introduced her as his wife his father and mother were thoroughly surprised.

Mr. Shackelford and his bride have been married some months, and not until yesterday did they decide to make the marriage known.

About six months since Miss Cynthia Garner, of Dahlonega, Ga., was visiting relatives in Maysville, and Mr. Shackelford, who had known and admired her some time, visited her during her stay there. They determined to get married, but for reasons sufficient to themselves decided not to make known the fact of their marriage. To avoid all notice the ceremony was performed in Maysville by Rev. Mr. Hawkins, only a few friends being present.

Mr. Shackelford left for his home in Jackson county, and his bride returned to her home in Dahlonega. The fact of the marriage never passed beyond the knowledge of the few friends who witnessed it until yesterday.

George Shackelford is well known by all the college men in Georgia. He played half-back on the University of Georgia eleven three seasons, and was popular in athletic work.

THEY ARE SAID TO BE COUSINS.

Tarver and Mrs. Ganus, Who Elope, Are Related.

Augusta, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—Both parties to the recent Tarver-Ganus elopement from Matthews, Ga., are reported to be relatives. Mrs. Ganus is said to have been before marriage a Miss Tarver, and a cousin of the man with whom she eloped.

An effort is being made to settle the indebtedness of Tarver and leave him foot loose to go it alone.

The dissolution of the firm of Tarver & Ganus is announced together with the statement that Ganus will continue the business.

IT IS SAID SHE DIED FROM RAGE.

An Empress Who Quarreled with Her Sister.

From The New York Press.

English-speaking residents of Peking have heard that the death of the empress of China, mother of the reigning sovereign, which took place some little time ago, was due to rage.

It is a curious story and the empress was sister, and quarrels between them were frequent, as each was striving to gain ascendancy over the emperor. The empress recently withdrew to Eho park, which is some distance from Peking, and when the emperor went to consult with her on affairs of state, she would keep him there for days.

The empress mother called one day on her sister to remonstrate with her on this, and a battle royal ensued.

The dowager, however, had the whip hand, and was, says London Sketch, empowered to deprive her rival of her privileges. Among these was the right to her sedan chair, which is evidently an equivalent to the yellow jacket of the mandarin. She would not even allow the imperial lady the use of the conveyance to return to her own home.

The empress mother thus found herself compelled to drive back in a common cart. She died of rage next day. For thirty-five years she remains lay in state in Peking, the emperor visiting the chamber each day, and will be ultimately laid by the side of her husband, the seventh prince, whose name was Chun. Since the death of his mother the emperor has treated the dowager with marked coldness.

RIGHT GROWS HITTER

Pritchard Liable To Lose His Place in Senate.

Republicans Find Strong Combination Opposing Their Candidate's Election Again.

Continued from First Page.

Republican, of Connecticut. It was advocated by Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, who characterized the opposition to it as a "pitiful higgling." The bill went over without action.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, and agreed to, directing the committee on expenditures in the executive department to inquire into the circumstances of the abstraction of certain papers as to the Pacific railroad department, transmitted to the treasury department from that department last Tuesday.

A substitute was passed for the house bill of last session to amend the laws relating to navigation, and a substitute for another house bill to amend the laws relating to American seamen was discussed up to adjournment.

Mr. Danford, a conductor for the Consolidated Street Railway Company, who lived at the corner of Boulevard and Edgewood avenue, has deserted his wife and five children, and is supposed to have eloped with Miss Ora Blackstock, the pretty young daughter of a grocer whose store is at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Butler street.

The romantic young couple have been gone two weeks. Their whereabouts is not known, but it is thought they went to Montgomery, Ala., and from there further south, where they are enjoying a honeymoon under difficulties having left a sensation in their wake.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Rad Elder, the uncle of the young Luthario, called at the law headquarters and furnished a good description of his nephew, with a request for the police to find him if he is in the city. Mr. Elder will prosecute him on the fullest extent of the law on the charge of abandonment, if he is caught.

Several years ago Danford, then a dashing, good-looking young fellow, married the daughter of Mr. Wyle James, a well-known citizen of Fairburn, Ga. For several years they were happy. A year ago the husband secured employment on the street cars, and as he was unable to find him to the shrine of Miss Blackstock. She was pretty, plump and winsome. It was not long before Danford's love for his wife and little ones at home began to grow cold.

Skipped by Light of the Moon.

Mrs. Danford, ever faithful to her husband and home, noticed some powerful influence was being brought to bear on him, which was gradually estranging him from her. One night, two weeks ago, Danford did not go to his home as usual.

He was judged from his usual habits, and he was called to the station, boarded a south-bound train and disappeared. He had drawn his wages and resigned his position. The girl left without notifying any of her people as to her intentions. Just before his departure Danford told one of his friends that he had been married to a woman and that they were bound for Mexico. It is thought that they did not go so far. The conductor was left with his wife without means of support. She is almost broken hearted by her loss.

Notifies the Police.

Mr. Elder appeared to be greatly incensed at his nephew and says he richly deserves what he has done. He has broken his word and is doing with him forever.

Mr. George Shackelford, of Pennsylvania, also supported the measure, and Messrs. Hubbard, republican, of Missouri, and Rogers, democrat, of Texas, opposed it. The latter and Mr. Harrison, democrat, of Alabama, each presented a substitute for the bill. The bill was then taken up for consideration at the proper time. General discussion will be continued tomorrow, and on Saturday the bill will be open to amendment. A vote on its passage will be taken Monday next.

At 5:30 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., BANK FAILS.

President Says That Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

Eau Claire, Wis., January 7.—The Commercial bank of Eau Claire, Capital \$20,000, closed today. The failure is due to the suspension of the Allemania bank of St. Paul.

President Allen states that the Eau Claire institution will wind up its affairs and that depositors will be paid in full.

LYNCHBURG BANKS COMBINE.

Commercial and First National Consolidates, Merging Into the Latter.

Lynchburg, Va., January 7.—The Commercial bank of Lynchburg merged into the First National bank. All accounts and deposits of the former were transferred to the latter.

The substantial financial institutions and the move was agreed upon by the boards of directors jointly as a matter of business convenience.

A large amount of business to the First National bank.

The Commercial bank directors will go on the board of the First National bank.

A SUSPENDED BANK REOPENS.

American National, of Denver, Unlocks Nearly a Million Dollars.

Denver, Colo., January 7.—The American National bank of Denver, which was suspended by the state of Colorado on January 1, is reopening its doors today.

It means nearly \$1,000,000 of tied-up money being put in immediate circulation.

TO CURE NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

To Gain Flesh, To Sleep Well, To Know What Appetite and Good Digestion Mean, Make a Test of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Interesting Experience of an Indianapolis Gentleman.

No trouble is more common or more misunderstood than nervous dyspepsia. People having it think that their nerves are to blame and are surprised that they are not cured by nerve medicine and sedatives.

The real seat of the mischief is lost sight of; the stomach is the organ to be looked after.

Nervous dyspepsia often do not have any pain whatever in the stomach, nor perhaps any of the usual symptoms of stomach weakness. The dyspepsia tells itself not in the stomach so much as in nearly every other organ, in some cases the bowels are constipated, in others the bowels are relaxed, with headache, still others are troubled with loss of flesh and appetite, with accumulation of gas, sour risings and heartburn.

Mr. A. Sharper, of No. 41 Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes as follows: "A motive of pure gastritis prompted me to write these few lines regarding the new and valuable medicine, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I have been a sufferer from nervous dyspepsia for the last four years; have used various patent medicines and other remedies without any favorable result. I was then advised to try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I have been cured. I feel better, and am better in every way. The above is written not for notoriety, but for the benefit of actual facts. Respectfully yours, A. SHARPER."

"St. Prospect street, Indianapolis, Ind. It is safe to say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure any stomach weakness or disease except cancer of stomach. They cure sour stomach, gas, loss of flesh and appetite, sleeplessness, palpitation, heartburn, constipation and headache.

Send for valuable little book on stomach diseases by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell full sized packages at 50 cents.

RIGHT GROWS HITTER

Pritchard Liable To Lose His Place in Senate.

Republicans Find Strong Combination Opposing Their Candidate's Election Again.

Continued from First Page.

Republican, of Connecticut. It was advocated by Mr. Stewart, populist, of Nevada, who characterized the opposition to it as a "pitiful higgling." The bill went over without action.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan, democrat, of Alabama, and agreed to, directing the committee on expenditures in the executive department to inquire into the circumstances of the abstraction of certain papers as to the Pacific railroad department, transmitted to the treasury department from that department last Tuesday.

A substitute was passed for the house bill of last session to amend the laws relating to navigation, and a substitute for another house bill to amend the laws relating to American seamen was discussed up to adjournment.

Mr. Danford, a conductor for the Consolidated Street Railway Company, who lived at the corner of Boulevard and Edgewood avenue, has deserted his wife and five children, and is supposed to have eloped with Miss Ora Blackstock, the pretty young daughter of a grocer whose store is at the corner of Edgewood avenue and Butler street.

The romantic young couple have been gone two weeks. Their whereabouts is not known, but it is thought they went to Montgomery, Ala., and from there further south, where they are enjoying a honeymoon under difficulties having left a sensation in their wake.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Rad Elder, the uncle of the young Luthario, called at the law headquarters and furnished a good description of his nephew, with a request for the police to find him if he is in the city. Mr. Elder will prosecute him on the fullest extent of the law on the charge of abandonment, if he is caught.

Several years ago Danford, then a dashing, good-looking young fellow, married the daughter of Mr. Wyle James, a well-known citizen of Fairburn, Ga. For several years they were happy. A year ago the husband secured employment on the street cars, and as he was unable to find him to the shrine of Miss Blackstock. She was pretty, plump and winsome. It was not long before Danford's love for his wife and little ones at home began to grow cold.

Skipped by Light of the Moon.

Mrs. Danford, ever faithful to her husband and home, noticed some powerful influence was being brought to bear on him, which was gradually estranging him from her. One night, two weeks ago, Danford did not go to his home as usual.

He was judged from his usual habits, and he was called to the station, boarded a south-bound train and disappeared. He had drawn his wages and resigned his position. The girl left without notifying any of her people as to her intentions. Just before his departure Danford told one of his friends that he had been married to a woman and that they were bound for Mexico. It is thought that they did not go so far. The conductor was left with his wife without means of support. She is almost broken hearted by her loss.

Notifies the Police.

Mr. Elder appeared to be greatly incensed at his nephew and says he richly deserves what he has done. He has broken his word and is doing with him forever.

Mr. George Shackelford, of Pennsylvania, also supported the measure, and Messrs. Hubbard, republican, of Missouri, and Rogers, democrat, of Texas, opposed it. The latter and Mr. Harrison, democrat, of Alabama, each presented a substitute for the bill. The bill was then taken up for consideration at the proper time. General discussion will be continued tomorrow, and on Saturday the bill will be open to amendment. A vote on its passage will be taken Monday next.

At 5:30 o'clock the house adjourned until tomorrow.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., BANK FAILS.

President Says That Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

Eau Claire, Wis., January 7.—The Commercial bank of Eau Claire, Capital \$20,000, closed today. The failure is due to the suspension of the Allemania bank of St. Paul.

President Allen states that the Eau Claire institution will wind up its affairs and that depositors will be paid in full.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$5.00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year... 6.00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 25 pages) per year... 1.00
The Weekly... 1.00
Postage prepaid to any address.
At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.
We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.
The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Co.
ATLANTA—J. H. Hawley, 135 Vine St.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street; the Adams & Macfarlane.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 21 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—C. O. Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON—T. E. Van Nooy Bros.
KANSAS CITY—M. O. Van Nooy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.
Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, Sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 8, 1897.

More Calamity Howlers.

It is a depressing fact that The New York Herald and The New York World have joined the ranks of the "calamity howlers"—that is to say, they are not predicting calamity as the result of four years of McKinleyism, but simply pointing out the fact that the results of Clevelandism not only linger with us, but are growing worse day by day. In some quarters, as our readers know, not very important or influential quarters, however—the claim is made that to call attention to a very serious situation and to refer to facts that are obvious to all intelligent men is in the highest degree pessimistic and the worst kind of "calamity howling." The Herald and The World do not appear to regard the matter in that light, but think, as The Constitution does, that conditions demand a prompt remedy—a remedy that can only be applied as the result of discussion.

The Herald, for instance, is not at all pleased with Mr. McKinley's "pre-occupation with the tariff." It calls attention to the fact that "the prosperity of which he was the advance agent lingers by the way," that "industries are still depressed," that "the railroads are not coming forward freely," and that "wages are not going up as promised." These are facts, but The Herald goes farther and asks: "How will heavier duties on manufacturers help this state of things? Heavier duties may help producers to produce, but will they help consumers to consume. And what is the use of stimulating manufactures unless you can stimulate the markets for them also?"

Right here The Herald puts its finger on the kernel of the matter, the essence of the whole discussion. Around this the entire contention has taken place. One side said that the way to restore prosperity was to give the forty million people who depend on agriculture better prices for their products, and in this way enable them to buy the products of the factories. But the other side said that better prices for agricultural products would result in "unsound" money, and Mr. McKinley, representing that side, stood on his dromedary and advanced the theory that the true way to increase prosperity is to increase the price of manufactured goods. This theory is based on the claim that a man who is too poor to buy when prices are low will, in some mysterious way, be able to buy when prices are made higher by tariff taxation.

Still we are not criticizing the theory, but merely calling attention to the miracle that will have to be performed. We should be glad to see the miracle succeed. We have strong convictions on the subject, but we are not adverse from having these convictions upset by means of a miracle.

The New York World joins The Herald in prodding the republicans and reminding them that they have a duty to perform and pledges to redeem. It declares that the failure of twenty-five banks within a fortnight (the exact number is twenty-eight) "with all the injury to business and distress to individuals which this implies, does not seem to have made any impression upon Mr. McKinley and his friends." The World goes on in this strain, and concludes: "Meanwhile, banks in the west continue to fail, unused money is piled up in the east, and business tries in vain to guess where the tariff ripping will leave it. What sort of show does this curtain-raiser of 'prosperity's advance agent' promise us?"

Perhaps The World is a trifle pessimistic in its conclusions. At any rate its remark about "tariff ripping" is decidedly out of place, for the business men of the country knew just as well what would happen when they were voting for McKinley as they know now after he has been elected. They knew that he was pledged to "tariff ripping," for he so declared every time he lifted his voice on his front porch in Canton. All the people knew it, and they indorsed tariff ripping as one of the remedies demanded by the situation.

There is one thing lacking in the criticisms of The World and The Herald. They both admit that the business situation has gone from bad to worse (though The World made a different report a few days after the election) since the people indorsed the republican party. They point to the facts, but fail to produce a remedy. The Herald says that "currency reform would put the business of this country on a sure and stable foundation, and will give us that credit abroad which we shall never acquire while the currency remains as it is."

The World also demands "currency reform," and deplores the fact that neither Mr. McKinley nor any of those near him "has said a word indicating an appreciation of currency reform." But we submit that this complaint is very vague and unsatisfactory. What does The Herald mean by the phrase "currency reform"? What does The World mean by it?

In the whole course of our political experience we have never seen nor heard of a vaguer or more unmeaning expression. We know what tariff reform means, and the meaning of civil service reform is tolerably clear, but the phrase "currency reform" is vague enough to cover any one of a hundred different propositions. The World says that "disturbance of the currency" is what is playing havoc with all things even now. But who disturbs it? Not the business men nor the people. They would be glad to get more of it and see more of it in circulation. Do the bankers of the country distrust it? If so, why? They are not responsible for it.

It is true the republicans have declared in favor of currency reform, but nobody knows whether that means retirement of greenbacks and a further contraction of the currency, or some other scheme intended to bolster up the gold standard. But we are not interested in any particular plan the republicans may have in their programme. We simply desire them to put their policies and theories to the test at once, so that if prosperity is to be the result, the people may have the benefit of it as soon as possible.

Last Year's Fire Record.

Throughout the United States and Canada there has been a marked decrease in the volume of fire loss during the past year. According to the figures compiled by The New York Journal of Commerce, this decrease is no less than \$14,184,200.

As a record-breaker, the year which has just closed is far ahead of its predecessors. To show the exact measure of loss occasioned by fire during the past three years, as well as the remarkable decrease for 1896, the following table is cited:

	1894.	1895.	1896.
January	\$1,238,400	\$1,158,600	\$1,179,000
February	1,127,600	1,230,200	973,100
March	1,147,000	1,233,200	1,439,600
April	1,140,000	1,018,150	12,910,600
May	1,077,800	7,511,250	10,618,000
June	1,012,500	9,223,000	9,025,250
July	1,027,000	9,085,000	1,212,250
August	1,042,800	9,929,000	8,805,250
September	1,012,500	9,290,000	8,805,250
October	1,042,800	13,411,500	8,805,250
November	1,215,800	10,131,500	5,211,800
December	1,215,800	10,035,800	5,211,800
Total	\$12,216,400	\$129,829,700	\$115,655,500

The Journal of Commerce goes on to show that there were 2,175 fires in which the estimated loss amounted to less than \$10,000 in each case, leaving only a small margin for disastrous conflagrations. The most destructive fire of the year was the one at Cripple Creek, Col., which occurred last April, the total loss being \$2,000,000.

While various reasons may, no doubt, account for the extraordinary reduction in the volume of fire loss last year, it cannot be denied that much credit is due to the efficiency of our fire departments. Within the last few years there has been a very great improvement in the methods of extinguishing fires, and this improvement explains, in a measure at least, the remarkable decrease for the year. To accept any other theory would be to discredit the progress of engineering science.

An Editor Alarmed.

The Pittsburgh Post is becoming alarmed. It says it is confident of one thing, to-wit: That "if Mr. McKinley perseveres it will not be long until Wall Street couples his name with that of Bryan and denounces him as a socialist and repudiator. In fact," The Post goes on, with a gasp, "the republican Wall street organs are now declaring that McKinley's international bimetalism is only another phase of Bryanism, and they are undoubtedly correct."

We may say to The Post, in passing, that Mr. McKinley could not have a higher compliment paid him than to have his name coupled with that of William J. Bryan, the great democratic leader and champion of the people's interests. If the president-elect is wise, and really desires to have a successful administration, he will undoubtedly have to give more or less offense to the monopolists. When he hears abuse from that quarter, he may be sure he is doing as the great body of the people would have him do, and as Abraham Lincoln would have done.

On the other hand, when the organs of the monopolists are beslobbering him with praise, he may well pause and take his bearings and prepare to retrace his steps.

Meanwhile, all that the people are now asking is that Mr. McKinley shall redeem his own and his party's pledges. He can bring prosperity by adopting Wall street methods, well and good. Nobody will stop to criticize those methods.

All that anybody asks now is that some method or other may be adopted and carried out promptly.

The Loud Bill.

We are glad to see that the Loud bill has passed the house, though it met with unexpected opposition. One of the features of the bill which its opponents attacked is the provision taking sample copies of newspapers and the "return" papers of news agents out of the "second class" list. We presume The Constitution will lose as much by the provision in regard to sample copies as any newspaper in the country, but the whole bill is framed in the interest of economy and we are glad to see it go through the house.

It is a measure not only in the interests of economy, but will prevent the circulation through the mails of a vast amount of harmful literature of the "yellow back" variety, and some of it far worse in character. We presume those who are making money by the publication of stuff of this kind were able to get up the opposition that made itself felt in the house; but we are sure that most reputable publishers are not opposed to the measure. We are sure, too, that the newspapers of the country are willing to forego the privilege of sending sample copies and receiving return copies from news agents at pound

rates if the bill will result in the saving to the people that is predicted—\$16,000,000.

Under the present law the mails have been loaded down with a vast amount of stuff that has crept in as second-class matter under a loose interpretation of the amount the Loud bill will save to the people differ widely, running all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$20,000,000, but there is no question that a considerable saving will be made, and that the measure will have the effect of closing the mails to a good deal of matter that ought to pay regular postage.

We trust that the measure will find small opposition in the senate. Those who are attempting to defeat it have in view not the interests of the people, but those of a few unknown publishers.

Biennial Sessions.

In his recent message to the New York legislature Governor Black stoutly urged upon that body the importance of holding biennial sessions, instead of yearly ones, as at the present time. This recommendation is based upon the idea that excessive legislation is even worse than insufficient legislation. Governor Black takes the position that New York has been a great sufferer in this respect and that a proper regard for the business and material interests of the state requires that some change should be made.

In support of Governor Black's recommendation, it is shown by the republican press of New York that the only states in which the legislature meets annually are Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and South Carolina. In such states as Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Wisconsin, it is claimed that biennial sessions have been found sufficient for all purposes. These states explicitly limit the number of days allotted to each session, and the law upon the subject is strictly enforced.

As this contemplated reform in the legislative custom of the Empire State requires a constitutional amendment, it will first have to be submitted to a vote of the people.

The Charities of 1896.

While the year which has just closed has been one of very great financial hardships it is gratifying to observe that the cause of charity has not suffered.

The various donations for the year, according to the figures given by The Chicago Tribune, aggregate \$33,670,000, as compared with \$28,945,549 in 1895 and \$19,967,118 in 1894.

Of this \$33,670,000 given to charity last year, using the word in its broadest philanthropic sense, no less than \$16,814,256 went to colleges alone; \$10,000,000 to orphan asylums and other charities; \$2,333,350 to museums and art galleries; \$2,135,142 to churches, and \$1,452,000 to libraries.

These gifts of charity will do much toward redeeming the good name of the old year. Without something of the kind to soften the memory of its hardships it would prove a dull and disagreeable recollection.

Thirty-Six Years of Statehood.

Though barely thirty-six years old there is not a state in the union which has a more varied and dramatic history than the state of Kansas.

Since the days of the early pioneers, who traced their names in blood upon the annals of the territory, the state has been the scene of a series of events, the later clash between the forces of good and evil, the present era of good-will and brotherhood, the state of Kansas has been a center of lively and picturesque interest.

This mention of our sister state is suggested by a movement which is now on foot to celebrate the state's thirty-sixth birthday, which occurs on the 29th of this month. No political significance whatever attaches to the celebration. In the most rigid sense of the term it will be a non-partisan affair, and democrats, republicans and populists will vie with each other in doing honor to the occasion.

Without going too minutely into details, it is interesting, in this connection, to note some of the more salient features belonging to the history of this state. Kansas occupies a slice of that immense tract of land purchased by the United States government from France, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and known as the Louisiana purchase. From the time of its acquisition until 1854 it was occupied by various tribes of Indians. In the latter year, however, by a special act of congress, it was organized into a territory and continued such until January, 1861. During these seven years of slavery agitation the territory of Kansas figured as the great constitutional battle-ground of the republic. Slavery-holders from the south, bent upon extending the institution of slavery, and free soilers from the north, equally bent upon resisting it, poured into the young territory. The clash which ensued between these sturdy pioneers more than once resulted in bloody tragedies; and the earliest victims of the civil war, therefore, perished upon the soil of Kansas.

While these scenes of bloodshed were being enacted in the territory, the halls of congress were both trembling with the slavery agitation. While the southern members were perfectly willing to admit the territory as a slave state, the north insisted upon admitting it as a free state. The debate continued with uncompromising vigor until January, 1861, when the withdrawal of various southern members, who followed their respective states in seceding from the union, left the free soilers in control of both houses. On the 29th of January, therefore, Kansas was admitted as a free state.

Since the war Kansas has been no less conspicuous than during her pioneer days. It was in Kansas that the Farmers' Alliance first came into existence as a political organization several years ago, while the populist party likewise established its first headquarters within the state. Although belonging to the southern public, the state has suffered greatly within the past few years on account of adverse financial conditions.

Georgia extends her warmest greetings to Kansas on the approach of her thirty-sixth birthday, and wishes for her in the future a long and prosperous career of statehood.

All donations for the benefit of the patriots in the war-ridden island of Cuba will be gratefully received and forwarded by Dr. A. J. Diaz, who has made our city the headquarters of the Cuban White Cross Society, and has opened an office at 721 Grand Opera house building. Let Atlanta respond liberally to this appeal for aid, making the donations from Atlanta worthy of her reputation as a leader. The Cubans who are struggling for the heaven-born gift of liberty are in great need of supplies and financial aid. Shall they want for these necessary elements of warfare, while we, who have felt the oppression of a "mother country," are so well able to help them?

"Gath" is now referring to "me and Colonel Don Platt." George Alfred is a stayer.

Mr. Wanamaker has doubtless discovered that while the price of everything has declined, that of legislators has increased.

Uncle Joey Medill is the hottest of hot republicans, but he hates a high tariff and trusts. The truth is the old man is a democratic-populist and therefore a green-eyed socialist.

Germany affects to be suspicious of our sausage. This is nonsense. A sausage is a sausage the world over.

It seems that Mr. Hanna desires to continue the "agitation." In this he will be accommodated by Senator Jones and the democrats generally. Meanwhile we advise the republicans to put an end to it by restoring prosperity.

Will Editor Pulitzer inform the country what he means by "currency reform"?

Editor Godkin himself sometimes talks about "currency reform," but nobody knows what he means by it.

Al Lewis says that one of Mr. Cleveland's fishing excursions costs the people more than the pensions of two or three old women would amount to. However, this is purely a question of statistics.

The death of Editor Joseph B. McCullagh on the last day of the old year gives the State a sad memorial. The paragraph recently discovered among his old papers: "Next to Christmas day, the most pleasant annual epoch in existence is the day of the new year. There is a happy remembrance of people who enter in the new year with watching and fasting, as if they were bound to attend as chief mourners at the death of the old year. Now, we cannot but think it is a great deal more complimentary, both to the old year that has rolled away and to the new year that is just beginning to dawn upon us, to greet the old year and the new one in with gayety and glee."

South Africa is being scourged by a cattle plague, says The Philadelphia Press, which is likely not only to cause a heavy loss of property and much suffering, but which may have important social and political results. The disease started ten years ago in northern Africa and had gained such headway before the government undertook to stamp it out, that it is now a very difficult matter to eradicate.

The most energetic steps are now being taken, and a deal of science has been called in, but it is doubtful if the march of the scourge can be stayed or if it will be possible to save more than a very small fraction of the immense herds which have roamed over the south African pastures, the raising and marketing of which has been the chief industry of that country.

The annual consumption of alcohol in this country, says The Chicago Tribune, amounts to \$1,200,000,000; of cigars and tobacco in other forms, \$600,000,000; making a total of \$1,800,000,000. There are 7,000 saloons in Chicago. Averaging their receipts at \$200,000 a year, the total for the city is \$1,400,000,000. The rest of the \$400,000,000 a year on intoxicating liquors and tobacco is consumed in the rest of the country.

One of the most interesting sights in the great mining town of Butte, Mon., is the process by which copper is caught from the emerald colored water that flows from the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines. It is estimated that this water, which for four or five years went to waste, is now bringing the Anaconda company \$300,000 per year. The water is treated with lime, and the copper is precipitated. It is only within the present year that the company undertook to handle the water. Heretofore it was worked under lease. An American named Mueller was the first man to see copper in the water. During the last three years Thomas Ledford had a lease on the water. He paid a 25 percent royalty to the company. It is claimed that he made \$100,000 a year. The water of course Ledford is a pretty rich man to-day. Now that the company is operating the water on its own account, it has discovered that a great money-making enterprise it is.

SENATOR CAMERON'S SUCCESSOR.

Philadelphia Record: The decisive vote in the republican caucus for United States senator held in Harrisburg last evening makes it certain that Mr. Boies Penrose will be elected by his party to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Cameron's term.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Senator Penrose will be the youngest United States senator from this state in a generation. He will bring to his new duties, nevertheless, a ripe experience in legislation, a knowledge of the state's and nation's needs gained not only from study, but from a wide observation and personal acquaintance with every section.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: The victory will be regarded by the political forces of the commonwealth not so much Mr. Penrose's election, but the fact that he is leading in the contest for the former, using in his behalf all the resources of his fertile mind and the many advantages of his strong position as the leader of the republican party in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia Times: From the hour that Mr. Wanamaker's contest for the senatorship assumed the phase of a direct issue between himself and Senator Quay, involving the issue of the political mastery of one or the other in Pennsylvania, his battle was an utterly hopeless one.

Philadelphia Press: Mr. Wanamaker has made a brave and strong fight against an overwhelming odds, and comes out victorious with honor and respect. He is the only man who has had the courage to engage in an open struggle with the Quay organization and continue it to the end.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Read Our Advertising Columns.

Editor Constitution—I would like to ask if there is in Atlanta any place where I can have made to order clothes for my children, pretty little white bonnets and hand-made caps. I am much in favor of what your paper says of patronizing home industries, and as I am the mother of small girls I would like to get them clothes here, in place of sending as usual to New York. I would be one of the first to start the ball rolling, so please answer. Respectfully, A. SUBSCRIBER.

This spirit is one which will build up any community, and if it is met by dealers letting their customers know where they are located there is nothing to prevent the doubling of Atlanta's business in a short time. Patronize home manufactures and read The Constitution to find out where they are.

They Want To Go To Cuba.

Editor Constitution—There are two of us who would like to go to Cuba to enlist on the side of the insurgents. Can you give us any information about transportation, etc. Address as follows: D. H. COOPER, Box 292, Macon, Ga., January 6, 1897.

The Pension Roll of Georgia.

Editor Constitution—What is the total amount appropriated by Georgia to the pension fund for 1896? What is the list of names? JOHN MAFFEE, Meriden, Conn., January 5, 1897.

The North Carolina Indians.

Editor Constitution—How came the North Carolina Cherokees to be left without their land? I am a native of Georgia. At the time of the removal of the Cherokee Indians from Georgia and North Carolina, as well as the Creeks from Alabama and Florida, General Jackson was present. He was during the removal of the Indians removed from Georgia and North Carolina.

General Robert Armstrong, a distinguished soldier and a native of Tennessee, was at the time (1839) in command of the troops. This was the same General Armstrong to whom General Jackson bequeathed his sword in his will.

The headquarters of General Scott were located five miles southwest from Dahlonega; much of the house is still intact, the chimney still standing as they were originally built, and yet known as "The Station."

Junaluskee refused to go west and this caused a great many other Cherokees to do the same thing. The Cherokees in Georgia, under John Ross, (Koo-wee-ko-wee), Major Ridge, John Ridge and Bowles, after some litigation, which was finally decided by a decree of the United States supreme court, determined to go peacefully to the west, a few only of the new year remaining in Georgia.

But a large number of the tribe in North Carolina, under Junaluskee, declined to go.

Diplomacy and persuasion all failed to win this chief. He had been with General Jackson possibly on his campaign against the Seminoles, when the Creeks and the Cherokees assisted in the battle of Fort Mifflin. He was a brave and a noble man, and he was a great friend to the Cherokees.

What does Junaluskee say? asked the president of his friend, General Armstrong. "Junaluskee," he replied, "intends that he will not go to Arkansas; that he intends to live and die where he now is, and be buried with his fathers, and I have come to this order of mind."

Attaches of Foreign Legations.

Editor Constitution—Will you kindly give some information concerning the clerical force of our foreign diplomatic service. How are the secretaries of legation appointed, etc.?

I notice from this morning's paper that the Atlanta Constitution has published an article in which it is stated that the editor of The Constitution. This is a gross misstatement of the facts.

LAST YEAR'S EMBEZZLEMENTS.

A Surprising Record of Dishonesty From The Chicago Tribune.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting and bank robbing for 1896 shows a startling decrease as compared with 1895. The total being but \$9,465,251, as compared with \$10,423,262 in the former year, \$25,344,112 in 1894, and \$19,228,025 in 1893. The statement of rascality by months is as follows:

January	\$2,674,745	July	\$2,674,745
February	2,825,188	August	2,825,188
March	3,016,522	September	3,016,522
April	3,016,522	October	3,016,522
May	3,016,522	November	3,016,522
June	3,016,522	December	3,016,522

Being an average of about \$788,887 per month.

The record by states is as follows:

Alabama	\$1,632,500	New Hampshire	\$1,632,500
Arkansas	1,632,500	New Jersey	1,632,500
California	1,632,500	New York	1,632,500
Colorado	1,632,500	North Carolina	1,632,500
Connecticut	1,632,500	Ohio	1,632,500
Delaware	1,632,500	Oklahoma	1,632,500
Florida	1,632,500	Pennsylvania	1,632,500
Georgia	1,632,500	Rhode Island	1,632,500
Idaho	1,632,500	South Carolina	1,632,500
Illinois	1,632,500	Tennessee	1,632,500
Indiana	1,632,500	Texas	1,632,500
Iowa	1,632,500	Vermont	1,632,500
Kansas	1,632,500	Virginia	1,632,500
Kentucky	1,632,500	Washington	1,632,500
Louisiana	1,632,500	West Virginia	1,632,500
Maine	1,632,500	Wisconsin	1,632,500
Maryland	1,632,500	Wyoming	1,632,500
Massachusetts	1,632,500		
Michigan	1,632,500		
Minnesota	1,632,500		
Mississippi	1,632,500		
Missouri	1,632,500		
Montana	1,632,500		
Nebraska	1,632,500		
Nevada	1,632,500		
New Jersey	1,632,500		
New York	1,632,500		
North Carolina	1,632,500		
Ohio	1,632,500		
Oklahoma	1,632,500		
Pennsylvania	1,632,500		
Rhode Island	1,632,500		
South Carolina	1,632,500		
Tennessee	1,632,500		
Texas	1,632,500		
Vermont	1,632,500		
Virginia	1,632,500		
Washington	1,632,500		
West Virginia	1,632,500		
Wisconsin	1,632,500		
Wyoming	1,632,500		

SOMETHING ABOUT PENSIONS.

The money will begin to jingle in the state capitol from now on. Commissioner Johnson, of the pension bureau, has arranged with Ordinary Hulsey, of Fulton county, for the issuance of blank checks becoming next for the indigent enrolled pensioners. This class is already on the roll, but has to qualify anew every year that the disabilities continue. With the blanks properly filled, the pensioners call on the commissioner for the cash. They come not from Fulton county alone, but from all the neighboring counties.

The fact is that it is the intention of the law that all should call in person for their money, and the arrangement is not very well adapted to the pensioners who are finally worked, it left room for the pension broker, who would charge a little commission for what he did. The capitol officials, however, took a better plan in hand and broke up a building business which in time would have developed into a scandal. Now the money has to be collected by giving power of attorney to some one else to call on the commissioner. The pensioners hold such power from the capitol of their original residence, and other gentlemen show a willingness to help out the old vets.

The paying off of the enrolled veterans will be followed by making good the hearts of the widows of veterans—those who were the wives of veterans at the time, and who have remained true ever since without having contracted new alliances. To the widows there has been allotted the sum of \$300.00 and no money was more justly and more honestly spent, for the wife at home suffered more even than her husband in the field.

The invalid or maimed veterans—those not able to make a support for themselves—will come next, being reached about the close of February. There is some difficulty in keeping this class of pensioners in order, for many a man imagines himself entitled to receive a pension who really does not fall under the law. He must be in a condition where it is impossible for him to make a living by any means—yet there have been applications from men as stout as ever they were

Only Store in Atlanta--15-17 Whitehall St.

THE REBELS

Senator Carter Says He Has More Names on His Black List

HE HASN'T NAMED HIS LIMIT

Chairman Felder Thinks Only Accused Judges Can Be Considered.

HON. H. A. HALL SPRINGS A NEW POINT

Says That in His Opinion No Witnesses Should Be Introduced for the Defense Before Present Committee—Thinks Trial Rests with Senate.

Senator Yancy Carter, of the thirty-first district, lifted the lid of Pandora's box another notch yesterday and made it known that there were other lists of a judicial nature which he was waiting to release.

"There are others," quoted the swarthy senator with a significant smile; "just wait a while."

Senator Carter intimates that he has a trump card, but whether he will be allowed to play it or not will depend upon the limit placed by the investigating committee. It is still up his sleeve and the play may not be made.

This announcement that there were other judges in Georgia culpable for official conduct and subject to investigation by the state, was a surprise to the members of the committee who have the preliminary arrangements of the investigation in hand.

It was thought that there were only two occupants of the bench whose record the senator asked to be sifted. He made violent charges against Judge Foster and against Judge Reese, incidentally naming Judge Guber. That the senator had other judges in mind did not occur to the members of the general assembly nor to the committee on investigation.

"I have several other judges whose names I wish to place before the committee for investigation," said Senator Carter yesterday. "These already named are not half the number whose official careers would bear the light of thorough investigation."

Senator Carter refused to make known the names of other judges. "They will be made known in time," he said, "and an investigation will be called for by me."

What Chairman Felder Thinks. Chairman Felder does not think that any other names can be brought up for investigation by the committee than those which have been ordered before the house of representatives.

"Personally," he said, "I believe that when the committee has finished the work of exhausting the testimony before it in the present cases our duties have ceased. I do not think that the committee has the prerogative to take up any more names."

Chairman Felder is busy looking after arrangements for the investigation, which will begin next Tuesday. He has a squad of men on the road in different parts of the state serving subpoenas to those who have been named as witnesses by Senator Carter and by the accused officials.

The investigation promises to be the most interesting event of the year in state matters. It will probably last several weeks.

Wants Counsel for the State.

In the declaration of Attorney General Terrell, the question has arisen as to who will act as counsel for the state during the hearing. Both judges accused have employed noted attorneys to represent them.

The Reputation

Which Dr. Hathaway has built up by hard and honest work. They are without doubt the true and successful specialists of the United States.

Dr. Hathaway is a man of all delicate and private diseases in the past to give relief to men and women.

BEWARE OF cheap and free treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices as can be seen from the list of diseases treated. Free consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated with the advantage of a special study and experience and a specialty is made of his or her disease. A home treatment is given in every case. Send for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrhs. Send for 64-page reference book for men and women free. All correspondence answered promptly; business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address of call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 275 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

them. "I shall make an appeal to the committee," said Senator Carter, "to allow me to employ counsel and let the state pay for it. I believe that the state should have just as good counsel in this matter as the judges have."

"If this falls I shall do the examining of witnesses myself. I know enough about the case to bring out the evidence, and will do what I can to get at all the testimony."

Senator Carter will probably present the names of other witnesses to the committee today.

Cost to the State. The pending investigation, it is said, will take a large sum from the state's coffers. More than \$200,000 are to be expended. It has been estimated that the expenses of this, mileage and fees, will amount to \$25 apiece. The amount paid to the committee, and the expense of the extra session of the legislature, it is said, will bring the total expenditure of the state up to \$500,000.

The investigation of Senator Carter's charges will be no small affair financially.

Mr. Hall Has a View. Hon. Hewlett Hall, of Coweta, one of the three members of the sub-committee, will spring a sensation upon the full committee at the meeting next Tuesday.

He takes the position that the scope of the committee is purely inquisitorial, not judicial, and that it is not within the province of the committee to have testimony designed or offered for the purpose of exonerating the accused of the charges that have been brought against them.

Speaking of this matter yesterday, he said: "It will not be in accordance with precedent for the investigating committee or the house of representatives to hear ex-parte testimony from the defendants. Under the constitution the house itself prefers the charge, and presents the bill of indictment. The senate is the tribunal before which the trial must be had. Bills of indictment are found upon ex-parte testimony, only. Defendants are not allowed to appear before grand juries. The action of our committee, as well as that of the house, should be upon ex-parte testimony. If the evidence is sufficient to warrant the preferment of articles of impeachment, then they should be submitted to the bar of the senate. Before that body, sitting as a court, the chief justice, presiding, the defendant is entitled to be heard and properly nowhere else. It will be remembered that in the impeachment of Smith and Renfro, the committee appointed by the house and likewise the house itself, heard ex-parte testimony. It was not until after the articles of impeachment were preferred and submitted to the senate that the defendants were allowed to present their testimony."

"Speaking for myself, alone and with no desire to do injustice to either of the defendants, I believe our committee should follow the precedent referred to. It is true that the sub-committee consisting of Mr. Felder, Mr. Slaton and myself have subpoenaed all the witnesses whose names were furnished us—both for the state and for the defendants. We did not feel authorized, acting as a sub-committee to do otherwise."

"I cannot say what action the judges will take next Tuesday, regarding the admission of evidence offered by the defendants in this proceeding, but I am clearly of the opinion that such action would be improper and without precedent to sustain it."

Mr. Hall will present his views more fully when the committee meets next Tuesday.

NO NEW CARRIERS JUST NOW.

Government Has Refused to Increase the Number.

No change has so far taken place in the mail delivery system of the city. "The government has refused," said Dr. Fox, "to increase the number of carriers, owing to the depleted condition of the treasury, but after the first of July we expect to have an increase in the number of carriers. It is within the province of the committee now standing to take the matter up."

Senator Carter refused to make known the names of other judges. "They will be made known in time," he said, "and an investigation will be called for by me."

What Chairman Felder Thinks. Chairman Felder does not think that any other names can be brought up for investigation by the committee than those which have been ordered before the house of representatives.

"Personally," he said, "I believe that when the committee has finished the work of exhausting the testimony before it in the present cases our duties have ceased. I do not think that the committee has the prerogative to take up any more names."

Chairman Felder is busy looking after arrangements for the investigation, which will begin next Tuesday. He has a squad of men on the road in different parts of the state serving subpoenas to those who have been named as witnesses by Senator Carter and by the accused officials.

The investigation promises to be the most interesting event of the year in state matters. It will probably last several weeks.

Wants Counsel for the State.

In the declaration of Attorney General Terrell, the question has arisen as to who will act as counsel for the state during the hearing. Both judges accused have employed noted attorneys to represent them.

The Reputation

Which Dr. Hathaway has built up by hard and honest work. They are without doubt the true and successful specialists of the United States.

Dr. Hathaway is a man of all delicate and private diseases in the past to give relief to men and women.

BEWARE OF cheap and free treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices as can be seen from the list of diseases treated. Free consultation at the office or by mail. Each patient treated with the advantage of a special study and experience and a specialty is made of his or her disease. A home treatment is given in every case. Send for symptom blank. No. 1 for men. No. 2 for women. No. 3 for skin diseases. No. 4 for catarrhs. Send for 64-page reference book for men and women free. All correspondence answered promptly; business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address of call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 275 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. Hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8; Sunday, 10 to 1.

THE CONTRACTORS BEGIN WORK. Start the Erection of New Block on Markham Site.

Yesterday morning about twenty-five men commenced work clearing away the fences and rubbish preparatory to the erection of the new block of buildings on the old Markham house site, which is again a scene of activity.

TRUSTS ESCAPE IT

They Get Around the Calvin Law with Much Ease.

LOCAL DEALERS HOLD THE BAG

They Have To Stand Competition in Selling, with None in Buying.

PEOPLE MAY GET A SLIGHT BENEFIT

Jobbers Here Say That They Have To Stand the Pinch While the Big Combines Hold Up Prices.

Columns have been written in the papers; veritable waterfalls of eloquence have been poured out in the legislative halls of Georgia; associations of grocers and the like have met, plotted, intrigued, sworn revenge and invoked the wrath to come upon the famous anti-trust bill, but it still lives and it might be said to occasionally move other people to very serious action.

There is a subtle division of forces right here in Atlanta between the wholesale grocers in regard to the effect and execution of the great anti-trust law.

"It is all nonsense," said one of the most prominent wholesale grocers in the city yesterday, "for individuals, or legislators for that matter, to go around talking about this anti-trust bill ever accomplishing any good. As things stand now, we do not make more than 10 per cent even on our best goods and in most cases we do not go over 8, and when you take 5 per cent out of that for expenses of running the business, where is the wholesale man with his unlawful gain that a great many people have been led to believe is so much money themselves that they cannot think of let anyone else."

"There is just the way matters stand now," continued the gentleman. "Mr. Arbutnot will release us from our contract at any time almost, but that does not mean by any means that Mr. Arbutnot intends cutting his prices. Under the new law, we are given an opportunity for cutting our profits if we like, but there is no prospect of the knife on the other side."

"This is sustained by the fact that as soon as Arbutnot and other wholesale manufacturers were informed as to the true situation in this state, they at once issued a circular letter releasing the jobbers from their contracts. Now if they had not known that the goods were being sold for just as little money as it is possible to sell them, they never would have been so quick to act in this matter. It is plain to see that Mr. Arbutnot and others of that class know that their prices are not going to be affected, and if the poor jobbers are willing to cut off their living they are free to do it."

Pinches the Jobbers. "If the jobbers are compelled to cut, they will do it with the most partisan discrimination, and as the result of it will fall heavily upon the poor man, the dealer will have to pay stiff prices for his goods, while the rich dealer, with plenty of money, can buy at his own figures almost. What the wholesale men are forced to take off for the independent rich merchant will be tacked on to the poor man's bill. The thing is bound to even up in some sort of way, for the jobber is compelled to make his 10 per cent or else go out of business."

"This seems to be the prevailing sentiment among the wholesale grocers in the city and no one is alarmed over the situation in the least. It is true that a new enterprise is unfairly discriminated against in the case of the E. E. M. cigarettes, but if the E. E. M. cigarettes get on the market, it does not mean cheaper cigarettes."

"We have received several notifications," said Mr. Dodd, of the G. T. Dodd Grocery Company, "but they do not affect us in any way. We will not be subject to fines that the manufacturer, under the old law, could impose and collect from us, but outside of this I do not see where there can be any harm done to us. These contract goods, as they are called, are already down to the lowest price from our standpoint, and I am sure we are not going to cut off the small trader by going to cut off the big one. Since these notifications we are allowed to sell the old contract goods at any price so long as we pay the manufacturer, but when we are laid out for new goods, we are back just where we started from."

There is a great diversity of opinion on this subject and in going the rounds from one wholesale house to another one hears all sides.

"In my opinion," said a prominent wholesale grocer, "the whole thing is misdirected. The spirit of the law is good, but I don't see how it is to be made effective. It is to be effective on the manufacturing class, and after all they are the people the mass of the people are aiming their blows at. No one is so insane as to think the wholesale grocers of Georgia are getting rich and forming themselves into a gigantic plutocratic class to wipe out the poor man. Such an idea is absurd on its very face, so what is the intention of the law?"

It is to choke off the greed of the manufacturer, the people who live far away from Georgia and whom this law will not affect in the slightest. These have us just where they can dictate the terms of law or no law, and the Georgia legislature might begin now and frame anti-trust laws until the close of the year and the manufacturers would be just as well off as they are today, back in his easy chair issuing orders to the head of jobbers who beg at his door.

Trusts Not Touched. "It is wrong to have trusts and there is no law to touch them. Any law that is applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in Georgia that the law is to be applied to the old grocer who will dispute the proposition with anyone, but if they are to be wiped out, begin at Washington, where they are fostered and protected by the great arm of this government, and then there is a chance for victory, but until that is done all else is idle. A great cry has been raised by some of the advocates of the anti-trust bill in

WATER BOARD ASKS FOR \$100,000 EXTRA

Special Committee Prepares an Estimate of Expenses.

FIGURES PLACED AT \$73,000

In Addition the Committee Wants \$112,000 for New Pipe.

JUDGE HILLIER'S PLAN OF PIPE WORK

Thinks That Better Service Is Needed and Makes a Suggestion To Solve the Problem.

President Hillier, of the water board, has called a special meeting of that board for tomorrow afternoon, at which the reorganization of the board and the election of officers of the department will occur. The election and reorganization was postponed from Wednesday last by reason of the absence from the city of Mr. Aaron Haas, a member of the board.

The officers to be elected are a president, a vice president, a superintendent, chief engineer and secretary of the board.

Mr. Haas telegraphed President Hillier yesterday that he would reach Atlanta tonight, and the president at once decided to call the special meeting. The meeting is booked for 3 o'clock.

The special committee appointed by the board to submit an estimate of the amount of money needed to operate the department and to purchase and lay new water pipes held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The committee decided to ask the board to request the general council to set aside about \$125,000 to be used in running the department and putting down the new mains.

The action of the committee will throw a bombshell in the camp of the finance committee of the general council. The amount asked for is an increase over the appropriation for last year of about \$20,000, and an increase over the normal amount of about \$100,000, last year's appropriation having been an unusual one on account of the laying of the new main line costing \$20,000.

The special committee wants \$100,000 set aside to be used in the purchase of the pipe alone. It is proposed to construct new lines and extend those already under ground until the system is greatly improved.

The committee thinks that the city is suffering for water for fire and domestic and sanitary purposes, and thinks that the system should be improved to the benefit of the people of the city.

The appropriation wanted. After discussing the matter some time, it was decided to recommend to the full board that the council be asked to make the appropriation as follows:

For the regular expenses of the department, \$73,000.
For the purchase of new pipe, \$100,000.
For laying new pipe, \$12,000.
The total is \$185,000.

The special committee was appointed at the meeting of the board held on Wednesday, as told in yesterday's Constitution. It is composed of President Hillier, Alderman Woodward, Mr. Erwin and Mr. Fitten.

The committee discussed the matter thoroughly and the conclusion reached was that the city is in great danger, and that for the public good and safety a large amount of money should be spent in improving and extending the water system. It is argued that there are many sections of the city now without water mains, and that the people are forced to drink poisonous well water and live in constant dread of destruction of their property by fire, having no water plugs in the vicinity as a protection.

In some parts of the business portions of the city the water mains are small and incapable of carrying a sufficient volume of water to supply the demand in case of a large fire in the business section. It is proposed to enlarge some of the mains and put in better fire plugs and in many ways improve and extend the service.

For several years the matter has been considered by the authorities, and every one connected with the water and fire departments has recognized that the system should be improved in many respects. They say the supply of water now is adequate for the needs of the city for many years, but that the pipe system is imperfect to meet the growing demand. To improve the service the special committee, and it is likely the board, will insist on the appropriation of the amount stated.

Judge Hillier's Plan of Work. Judge Hillier, president of the board, has suggested that the service can be greatly improved and bettered by the laying of a sixteen-inch main from North avenue across the Western and Atlantic railroad tracks to the western section of the city, running through Gray street and Davis and Magnolia to Chappell street, and through Tannal and Fair street to Pryor street, connecting with the sixteen-inch main along the latter street. The idea of the president is to lay a twelve-inch main along Greenberry avenue and Chappell street to West End. All of the territory contiguous to the line as mentioned is practically without sufficient water supply, and the people of the section are urging that they be better cared for in that respect.

Judge Hillier thinks that by laying a

Who can measure the influence of a Mother!

It lasts through all ages and enters the confines of eternity. With what care, therefore, should the mother guard and how great the effort to make her life happy.

Mother's Friend makes child-birth easy, assists nature in its sublime effort, leaves the Mother stronger after than before confinement, and robs the trying hour of its terror. No Mother can afford to neglect its use.

Of druggists at \$1.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Write for book containing valuable information for all Mothers, mailed free.

The Bradford Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Well Known Man Passes Away in Crawford County.

A telegram was received in Atlanta yesterday morning announcing the death of Mr. Hampton H. Howard, the oldest son of Colonel Ches B. Howard, of this city.

The deceased was well known here and for a number of years did business in this city. He had a host of friends throughout the state and his death was a great loss to the community.

Mr. Howard was born in Crawford county on a visit to his father, who was taken ill in 1935. He was a young man of about 30 years of age.

Returning to his father, he became very ill and died yesterday morning at 2:30 o'clock. A funeral will occur this morning at 11 o'clock in Fort Valley.

HE FELL FROM MOVING TRAIN. William Nelson, of Augusta, Hurt in South Carolina.

Augusta, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—William Nelson fell from a moving train near Clinton, S. C. today. He was unconscious when picked up and was identified by a receipt in his pocket for goods bought from an Augusta clothing merchant.

A telegram of inquiry to the merchant caused a reference to his books, which showed that the wounded man is an employee of the Sibley mill, in this city. His mother lives at Langley, S. C., and he was taken there.

TO ASK FOR \$169,900

Board of Education Finance Committee Prepares an Estimate.

SLIGHT INCREASE IS WANTED

Committee Propose To Erect a New Negro School Building.

\$15,000 IS NEEDED FOR THAT PURPOSE

Extra Teachers Are on the Rolls and Teachers Will Be Employed for the Girls' Night Schools.

The finance committee of the board of education has prepared an estimate of the expenses of the department for this year.

The committee will present the estimate to the finance committee of the general council and a strong effort will be made to secure the appropriation asked for.

The board committee asks for a slight increase over last year's appropriation on account of the teachers' fund. About twenty extra teachers are on the pay rolls this year and an extra sum is wanted to pay teachers of the Girls' Night school or schools. It is proposed to establish an appropriation will be asked for to purchase a lot and erect a new negro school building.

The finance committee of the board was called together by Judge W. R. Hammond, chairman, yesterday, and after calculating on the probable expenditures to be made the committee requested Chairman Hammond to appear before the finance committee of the general council and speak for the appropriation. Mr. J. C. Henderson, Mayor Collier, Dr. Connelly and Colonel W. S. Thomson, of the board of education, were present at the meeting.

As finally made up the estimate of the committee is as follows:

Total amount asked for for the year, \$169,900.
For the payment of salaries of the officers and teachers of the department, \$142,200.
For repairs to buildings, \$6,500. This is a decrease under last year's appropriation, which was \$8,750.
For supplies, \$1,650.
For purchasing a lot and erecting a negro school building, location undecided, \$15,000.
For insurance, \$1,000.
For furniture, \$1,000.
For fuel, \$1,750.
For printing, \$900.
Total, \$169,900.

The committee estimates that about 400 new desks are needed and that an increase of about \$4,000 to \$5,000 will be necessary over the figures of last year by reason of the employment of new teachers for the new school year.

The present intention of the board is to establish one Girls' Night school in 1937-38 and another in a short time if the first proves to be successful.

And it will certainly be successful if it even remotely resembles The Evening Constitution. Watch out for it, January 15th.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS. Epworth League Preparing for Its Meeting in Atlanta.

Macon, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—The state executive committee of the Epworth League has adjourned, after an interesting meeting held in the annex of Mulberry Street Methodist church.

Mr. D. F. Luther of Atlanta, president of the state league, presided. Mr. W. G. Solomon, of Macon, second vice president; John D. Walker, of Sparta, state secretary; Mrs. A. E. Bradford, of Columbus, treasurer, and others were present.

The prime object of the meeting was to arrange a program for the annual state conference that meets in Atlanta April 23-25. The league is expected to attend.

It was decided to increase the membership of the Chamber of Commerce the roll of members will become quite large. A number of soliciting committees have been appointed to obtain members. These committees will meet tomorrow with President Rogers and Vice President Smith.

HE FELL FROM MOVING TRAIN. William Nelson, of Augusta, Hurt in South Carolina.

Augusta, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—William Nelson fell from a moving train near Clinton, S. C. today. He was unconscious when picked up and was identified by a receipt in his pocket for goods bought from an Augusta clothing merchant.

A telegram of inquiry to the merchant caused a reference to his books, which showed that the wounded man is an employee of the Sibley mill, in this city. His mother lives at Langley, S. C., and he was taken there.

RAISING COFFEE SUCCESSFULLY. Floyd County Farmer Tries His Hand on the Berry.

Rome, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—Some time ago mention was made in the Rome correspondent of The Constitution of the success of W. C. Bickers in raising a new variety of coffee in Van's valley.

This has caused Mr. Bickers to receive a great number of letters asking about the coffee and requesting information as to his methods of growing it and its value when grown.

He was in the city today and says that it is impossible for him to answer the numerous letters he has received, but he has made a success in growing the plant the previous year and expects to raise six or seven hundred bushels.

The plant is an annual and grows from one to two feet in height, bearing profusely. It is a great success in this neighborhood having used it and pronounced it the equal of the famous Brazilian berry.

Mr. Bickers received the first package of seed from the national department of agriculture two years ago and planted it as an experiment. Such was his success that he planted a larger plot and expects to raise and raised several bushels. He is now going into the business on a large scale and expects to realize handsome returns therefrom.

Opened for Spring Term. Harmony Grove, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—The Harmony Grove High school has opened the school term with a largely increased attendance.

BRYAN BANQUETED.

Continued from Third Page.

middle west and you who live in Chicago will exert a large influence upon the politics of the states tributary to this city. I rejoice that the democracy of Chicago is supporting the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and I rejoice that the democracy of this city are determined to continue the fight for democratic principles in the face of all opposition. I bid them godspeed in their work and as I believe in the ultimate triumph of the right, I can encourage them to believe that their labors will finally be crowned with success."

Speech of Hon. J. W. Tomlinson. United States Senator Dubois, of Idaho, was expected, but his flight for another term in the senate prevented his attendance. Hon. John W. Tomlinson, of Alabama, spoke with typical southern eloquence and fervor to the toast "Memories of Herndon."

Mr. Tomlinson said, among other things: "Andrew Jackson loved and believed in the common people, the toiling millions, as they loved and believed in him. He fought their battles in war and in peace, but it was a victory for the toiling millions of the people, and his memory will live on in the hearts of the people."

"What is true of a nation or an individual is likewise true of a political party. Suppose that in the great fight that is now on our side had shown the slightest disposition to compromise with the opposition, or to compromise principle, our defeat would have been overwhelming and ignominious; whereas, a courageous stand for what we believed then and now to be right won the respect of the masses, and made the first great battle, under all the circumstances, a great victory for the restoration of the money of the constitution and rule by the people."

Already from the ruins of failing financial institutions all over our fair land is

and everything was arranged for the beginning of the show at that time, but the delay in shipments and the late arrival of several important displays caused the officers of the association to postpone the event until this morning.

Following are the officers of the association who will have the exhibition in charge: President, James M. Wallace; vice president, Whack Bailey; treasurer, R. O. Campbell; secretary, Alfred Bertling; executive committee, H. A. Inman, George M. Downie, Whack Bailey, R. O. Campbell, A. Bertling.

Where the Cocks Will Crow. The poultry display will fill the second story of the building, 31 South Pryor street.

Most entries were made yesterday, and the birds placed in their different coops. The fowls have been classified and arranged in the long hall according to their divisions. Following is the classification outlined by the management for the poultry show:

Class 1, Asiatic—1, Light Brahmas; 2, Dark Brahmas; 3, Buff Cochin; 4, Partridge Cochin; 5, Black Cochin; 6, White Cochin; 7, Black Langshans; 8, White Langshans.

Class 2, American—3, American Dominicans; 4, Barred Plymouth Rocks; 5, White Plymouth Rocks; 6, Buff Plymouth Rocks; 7, Silver Wyandottes; 8, Buff Wyandottes; 9, White Wyandottes; 10, Golden Wyandottes; 11, White Wyandottes; 12, Black Wyandottes; 13, Black Javes; 14, White Javes; 15, Mottled Javes; 16, Jersey Blues; 17, C. C. White Leghorns; 18, C. C. Brown Leghorns; 19, Black Minorcas; 20, White Minorcas.

Class 3, Mediterranean—21, White Face Black Spanish; 22, Andalusians; 23, Single-Comb Brown Leghorns; 24, Single-Comb White Leghorns; 25, Buff Leghorns; 26, Black Leghorns; 27, Dominque Leghorns; 28, R. C. White Leghorns; 29, R. C. Brown Leghorns; 30, Black Minorcas; 31, White Minorcas.

Class 4, Polish—32, White-Crested Black Polish; 33, Golden Pouter; 34, Silver Pouter; 35, Plain; 36, Buff-Laced Polish; 37, Golden Pouter; 38, Silver Pouter; 39, Golden Pouter; 40, Silver Pouter; 41, Golden Pouter; 42, Silver Pouter; 43, Golden Pouter; 44, Silver Pouter; 45, Golden Pouter; 46, Silver Pouter; 47, Golden Pouter; 48, Silver Pouter; 49, Golden Pouter; 50, Silver Pouter.

Class 5, Hamburg—51, Silver-Spangled Hamburgs; 52, Golden-Spangled Hamburgs; 53, Golden Pouter; 54, Silver Pouter; 55, Golden Pouter; 56, Silver Pouter; 57, Golden Pouter; 58, Silver Pouter; 59, Golden Pouter; 60, Silver Pouter; 61, Golden Pouter; 62, Silver Pouter; 63, Golden Pouter; 64, Silver Pouter; 65, Golden Pouter; 66, Silver Pouter; 67, Golden Pouter; 68, Silver Pouter; 69, Golden Pouter; 70, Silver Pouter.

Class 6, Dorkings—71, Colored Dorkings; 72, Silver Gray Dorkings; 43, White Dorkings; 44, Colored Dorkings; 45, Silver Gray Dorkings; 46, White Dorkings; 47, Colored Dorkings; 48, Silver Gray Dorkings; 49, White Dorkings; 50, Colored Dorkings; 51, Silver Gray Dorkings; 52, White Dorkings; 53, Colored Dorkings; 54, Silver Gray Dorkings; 55, White Dorkings; 56, Colored Dorkings; 57, Silver Gray Dorkings; 58, White Dorkings; 59, Colored Dorkings; 60, Silver Gray Dorkings; 61, White Dorkings; 62, Colored Dorkings; 63, Silver Gray Dorkings; 64, White Dorkings; 65, Colored Dorkings; 66, Silver Gray Dorkings; 67, White Dorkings; 68, Colored Dorkings; 69, Silver Gray Dorkings; 70, White Dorkings; 71, Colored Dorkings; 72, Silver Gray Dorkings; 73, White Dorkings; 74, Colored Dorkings; 75, Silver Gray Dorkings; 76, White Dorkings; 77, Colored Dorkings; 78, Silver Gray Dorkings; 79, White Dorkings; 80, Colored Dorkings; 81, Silver Gray Dorkings; 82, White Dorkings; 83, Colored Dorkings; 84, Silver Gray Dorkings; 85, White Dorkings; 86, Colored Dorkings; 87, Silver Gray Dorkings; 88, White Dorkings; 89, Colored Dorkings; 90, Silver Gray Dorkings; 91, White Dorkings; 92, Colored Dorkings; 93, Silver Gray Dorkings; 94, White Dorkings; 95, Colored Dorkings; 96, Silver Gray Dorkings; 97, White Dorkings; 98, Colored Dorkings; 99, Silver Gray Dorkings; 100, White Dorkings.

Class 7, French—91, Creve Coeur; 92, Hou-dou; 93, LeFleche; 94, Ornamental-22, Russians; 53, Sultans; 54, Sikkes; 55, Frizzles; 56, Ermites; 57, Oringtons.

Class 8, Capons—59, Indian Games; 60, Sumatra; 61, Games; 62, Games; 63, Games; 64, Games; 65, Games; 66, Games; 67, Games; 68, Games; 69, Games; 70, Games; 71, Games; 72, Games; 73, Games; 74, Games; 75, Games; 76, Games; 77, Games; 78, Games; 79, Games; 80, Games; 81, Games; 82, Games; 83, Games; 84, Games; 85, Games; 86, Games; 87, Games; 88, Games; 89, Games; 90, Games; 91, Games; 92, Games; 93, Games; 94, Games; 95, Games; 96, Games; 97, Games; 98, Games; 99, Games; 100, Games.

Class 9, Long Distance Telephones. Harmony Grove, Ga., January 7.—(Special.)—The Harmony Grove Telephone Company has filed application for an amendment to its charter authorizing the company to extend its lines from Athens via Cartersville to Gainesville, Ga., and thence via Bowman to Hartwell; also from Mayfield to Gainesville. The company already owns and operates lines from this place to Jefferson, Athens, Mayfield, Forsyth, Rockwell and Winder. This company owns a local exchange which has a large number of subscribers.

Class 10, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 11, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 12, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 13, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 14, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 15, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 16, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 17, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 18, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 19, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 20, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 21, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 22, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 23, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

Class 24, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game; 97, Game; 98, Game; 99, Game; 100, Game.

CHICKENS IN PLENTY

Poultry Show Will Open Up This Morning.

DISPLAY OF DOGS ON DECK

Extensive Collection of Canines To Be Seen Also.

HOW THE CHICKENS HAVE BEEN CLASSED

The Big Exhibition Will Last Through the Week in the Steele Building.

"Hark, hark, the dogs do bark. The beggars are coming to town."

A canine chorus will begin this morning and the bench show will be on in full blast. The absence of the beggar element will be compensated by a gay crowd who for the next week will witness an unusual exhibition in the Steele building, on Pryor street.

The first annual display of the Atlanta Poultry and Pigeon Association promises to be an event of more than notable importance.

Preparations have been made during the last month which warrant a show more extensive than anything of its kind ever given before in this state.

Yesterday was fixed for the opening day

color games. Pit games will be judged by pit game rules.

Class 11, Game—Bantams—70, Black Crested Red; 71, Game; 72, Game; 73, Game; 74, Game; 75, Game; 76, Game; 77, Game; 78, Game; 79, Game; 80, Game; 81, Game; 82, Game; 83, Game; 84, Game; 85, Game; 86, Game; 87, Game; 88, Game; 89, Game; 90, Game; 91, Game; 92, Game; 93, Game; 94, Game; 95, Game; 96, Game;

Woman and Society

Turn up the cloths, O Sower, lank and thin,
What dost thou sow therein?
The spindling trees look on; some languid
sheep,
Like spectres gray, amid the stubble creep.
The fields are wide. What rank crop sows
therein?
Fierce farmer, bone and skin?
The blackened stumps like outraged victims rise,
And toss wild arms, protesting, to the
skies.

"Small, potent seeds, rich seeds I sow
therein!"

Quoth he, with sallow grin:
Small seeds, so dark and smooth and rich
I drop,
Black, little seeds. They make a mighty
crop;
"They grow!" laughed Sin.

—Harriet Parker Kimball.

The present week has proved a delightful
one socially, and there has been an espe-
cially large number of formal and informal
day entertainments. Yesterday was a busy
day socially, including the luncheon of
Mrs. Jackson, the Miss Jacksons, the recep-
tion of Major and Mrs. Clem to Dr. and
Mrs. Redd, the afternoon card party at
the home of Mrs. Knowles, the card party of
Mr. and Mrs. Tom Scott, of West End,
while last night a number of box parties
were given, among them one in honor of
Miss Janet Diston. Tonight Mrs. Clark and to-
morrow afternoon at Winter Wheel Club
will be entertained by the Misses English.

Yesterday at noon Mrs. Henry S. Jack-
son gave an elegant luncheon in honor of
her charming sister-in-law, Miss Elizabeth
Jackson, of Nashville, Tenn. Covers were
laid for twelve and the table was exquisitely
dainty in artistic decorations of hys-
cinths and maiden hair ferns. The center
piece was a graceful cluster of these lovely
flowers, and at the plate of each guest was
a bunch of them. Mrs. Jackson's guests
were: Mrs. Charles Dunbar Roy, Mrs.
Robert F. Maddox, Jr., Mrs. Morris Brad-
ford, Miss Lucy Peel, Miss Margaret New-
man, Miss Caroline Johnson, Miss Ruth
Hallman and Miss Jennie English.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. W. D. Ellis,
Jr., entertained a large party of ladies in
her lovely new home on North avenue.
Its natural attractiveness had the addition-
al touch that can be given by artistic floral
decorations, and a profusion of cut flowers
were gracefully arranged in the drawing
room, where progressive euchre was the
game played. A delicious luncheon was
served and the prizes awarded unusually
attractive. The first, a Dresden jardiniere,
was won by Mrs. George Harris; the sec-
ond, a cut-glass bell, was won by Mrs.
Archibald Davis, and the third, a silver
Napoleonic plate, was won by Mrs.
Locke. Each guest carried away pretty
souvenirs of the delightful occasion, the
tiny stars and bells, and the number of
the score cards signifying the number of
games won by the contestants.

Among the ladies present were: Mrs.
Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Vassar Woolley, Mrs.
T. R. R. Cobb, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Henry
Hunter Smith, Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Asford,
Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Raoul, Mrs. Og-
lesby, Mrs. Outley, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs.
James Jackson, Mrs. John G. Glen, Mrs.
A. W. Hill, Mrs. James R. Gray, Mrs.
Orme Campbell, Mrs. A. W. Cahoun,
Mrs. Robert Foreman, Mrs. John M. Moore,
Mrs. Albert Howell, Jr., Mrs. Parsons,
Mrs. William W. Gray, Mrs. George
Carly, Mrs. Dee McCarty, Mrs. Archibald
Davis, Mrs. Charles Reed, Mrs. Charles
O. Tynes, Mrs. William Prescott, Mrs.
Nelson, Mrs. O'Hear, Mrs. Locke, Mrs.
Morris Bradford, Mrs. Jennie English, Ellis,
Rutherford and many others.

Notes of Society.

Mrs. Outley calls a meeting of the ex-
ecutive board of the Woman's Club for
this morning at 10 o'clock in the Woman's
Club rooms.

Mrs. J. W. Thomas calls a meeting of the
section of literature and art for this after-
noon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. D. D. McCune, of Knoxville, Tenn.,
is in the city. Mr. McCune is one of the
most expert wheat players in the south,
and has in Atlanta a number of business
enthusiasts over the science of the game.

This morning at 10 o'clock Mrs. Edward
C. Peters will entertain a large party of
ladies at progressive euchre. A delicious
luncheon will be served at noon and among
the guests will be: Mrs. Dan Harris, Mrs.
A. W. Cahoun, Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Pres-
cott, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Elmer, Mrs. Nich-
olson, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Henry Inman,
Mrs. Isaac Boyd, Mrs. John Grant, Mrs.
Robert Foreman, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Orme
Campbell, Mrs. Elmer, Mrs. Frank Hoyle,
Mrs. Raoul, Mrs. May, Mrs. Brandon,
Mrs. Tynes, Mrs. Holland, Mrs. Jackson,
Mrs. Farley, Mrs. Outley, Mrs. McCabe,
Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hagan,
Mrs. Swift, Mrs. Hummer, Mrs. Lewis
Beck, Mrs. Elkin, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Hobbs,
Mrs. Collier, Mrs. Ewene Spalding,
Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. Olesby, Mrs. John
Clark, Mrs. Henry Hunter, Mrs. Lowry,
Mrs. Tom Meador, Mrs. George
Winship, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Frank Meador,
Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Newman, Mrs. H. H.
Smith, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Par-
rott, Mrs. Nellie E. Black, Mrs. Andrew
Calhoun, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. A. W. Hill,
Mrs. Stocking, Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. Hor-
ton.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Tom Scott gave
a very enjoyable card party at their home
in West End. A delicious supper was
served at the end of the game, and the
prizes won were a silver candlestick, a
cut glass vase, a silver whiskey flask and a
silver knife.

Among the guests present were: Mr. and
Mrs. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, Dr. and
Mrs. Rosser, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and
Mrs. Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. Burrell Pope,
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Foster, Mr. and Mrs.
Oscar and Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Pope.

Yesterday afternoon the Teachers' Club
held a very interesting meeting, at which
a delightful literary and musical pro-
gramme was presented.

Mrs. Virgil O. Hardon gives a card party
next Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Holt gives a card party next
Wednesday afternoon.

The friends of Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins
will be delighted to learn she was much
better yesterday.

A wedding of interest to many Atlanta
people was that of Miss Maud S. Hooker,
of Forsyth, and Mr. Edward Maddox, of
Atlanta, the wedding occurring Wednesday
afternoon in Forsyth.

The first Baptist church, where the cere-
mony occurred, was beautifully decorated
for the occasion, and the happy couple
stood under an archway of smilax and
roses as the ceremony was impressively
performed by Dr. W. W. Landrum.

The ushers, who preceded the bride party
entering the church, were: Hon. Robert
L. Berner, Colonel R. L. Smith, Mr. L. N.
Chaille and Mr. Virgil Hoyle.

The bridesmaids, a bevy of the prettiest
girls, entered in couples, and were: Miss

Mattie Lee Turner, Miss Abbie Ponder, Miss
Lettie Hurst.
The groomsmen were: Messrs. Samuel
Rutherford, Lewis Anderson, Edward Hud-
ell, Cyrus Sharp and W. E. Brock, of
North Carolina.
Miss Maud Maddox acted as maid of
honor, and Mr. J. E. Fritchett as best man.
The bride wore a becoming afternoon
toilette of cadet blue broadcloth, braided
in black. The stylish coat, finished with
astrakhan, was lightened in effect by its
vest of white embroidered in gold. She
carried bride roses and maidenhair ferns.
The bridesmaids wore afternoon toilettes,
with becoming hats to match, and carried
bridesmaid roses. An bride, as Miss
Hooker, on the occasion of her several visits
to Atlanta, made many friends here, and
her residence here will be a source of great
pleasure to them. She is unusually at-
tractive, and graduated with distinguished
honors from the LaGrange Female college,
honors from the LaGrange Female college.
Mr. Maddox is the son of Mr. J. E. Mad-
dox, of the firm of J. J. & J. E. Maddox,
and is well known and greatly esteemed
in the business world. Mr. and Mrs. Mad-
dox will visit New York and Boston, re-
turning to Atlanta in several weeks.

The Derthick Music Club meets Sat-
urday night in the Woman's Club rooms
at the Grand. A full attendance is re-
quired, as business of importance will be
transacted. Officers are to be elected.

Yesterday afternoon a new literary and
historic circle was added to the women's
organizations of the city in the first
meeting of the Atlanta branch of the
Catholic Reading Circle. The meeting was
called at the Kimball house by Mrs. Paul
Payesich, who represents here the Catho-

You're Invited
To the Banquet,
—WHICH WILL BE—
SERVED DAILY
AFTER JAN. 18,
BY
THE EVENING CONSTITUTION.
WATCH OUT FOR IT.

Reading Circle Review, and the Catho-
lic Summer School of America. She is a
woman of unusual intellect and culture,
and has traveled extensively in Europe
and the United States. The object of the
circle, as explained by her, is to encourage
the diffusion of sound literature; to give
those who desire to pursue their studies
after leaving school, an available opportunity
to follow prescribed courses of the most
approved reading; to enable others who
have made considerable progress in their
education to review their past studies, and
particularly to encourage individual home
reading, and study on systematic and
Catholic lines. It is designed to meet the
requirements of those who are desirous
of self-improvement, and to enable them
to become familiar with the Catholic
aspects of the various important questions
of the day. In short, aiming to intro-
duce people who are anxious to devote their
spare moments to the pursuit of knowledge
and cultivation of the intellect.

The method of study as suggested by
Mrs. Payesich and as adopted by the
circle throughout the country consists of
clearly defined reading courses, and care-
fully selected books. In these courses
various books bearing on the subjects are
indicated and a criticism of the same
given, together with practical questions,
which makes the reading of the books more
profitable. The course for each year is
complete in itself. Members may pursue
one or more of the studies recommended
for any year.

The course of study for 1896-97, as ac-
cepted by the local as well as national or-
ganization is American history, American
literature, social problems, studies in civ-
ilization and social institutions of the United
States.

At the meeting yesterday Mrs. Payesich
was elected president, Mrs. Joseph Moody,
vice president, Mrs. Gavan, treasurer, and
Miss Manley, secretary. The Atlanta
branch will be called the "Manning Circle,"
and the motto adopted is, "Let There Be
Light."

The meetings will occur Tuesday after-
noons of each week, and the organization
will be among the most interesting of the
many in the city.

Miss Marion May is enjoying great social
honors as the guest of friends in the
north. She will be away several weeks
longer.

Mr. James Swann, who has been the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton,
has returned to New York.

Mr. Frank Ellis is in the city, a guest
at the Kimball.

Miss Augusta Roper, who has been an
honored guest of a house party at Waynes-
boro, will return to College Park today.
Miss Roper graduated with the highest
honors conferred by the Cox college,
and is a beautiful young woman. Her
younger sister, Mrs. Louie Gordon Roper,
is a much admired belle in the younger
set of society. They are the daughters of
Mrs. Mary Gordon Roper, the only sister of
General John A. Gordon.

Mrs. Tenny and her pretty daughter,
Alida, are spending the winter as the
guests of Mrs. Crawley. Mrs. Tenny is
one of the oldest of the prominent old
Dutch families of New York state, and
numbers among her relatives the most
distinguished families of the Netherlands.

Miss Willie Ashburn, of Albany, Ga.,
has returned to Mrs. Crawley's school,
after spending the holidays at home.

Miss Elizabeth Venable has recovered
from her recent illness to the delight of
her many friends.

Hon. William Washington, of Nashville,
Tenn., who has been a guest in the city
for several days left for home Wednesday.

Mrs. R. A. Johnson was resting well
yesterday.

Mr. William C. Glenn is in Washington
city.

Miss Alice Lee Jones, of New York,
arrives in the city tomorrow, and will be
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hunter.

Mrs. Ovid Spauld, of Macon, will visit
Atlanta during the week.

Mrs. E. H. Madron, of Macon, will
visit Atlanta next week.

Mrs. Eugene Ladd has returned to Mem-
phis.

Mrs. Powell and her daughter Ella Powell are at
present in Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Sadie Williams is recovering from
her recent illness.

The regular meeting of the

ladies' auxiliary of the Young Men's Chris-
tian Association will be held in the parlors
of the building Friday, January 8th, at 3
p. m.

Major Robert J. Guinn left last night for
a short trip to Athens.

Miss Gertrude Walker, of White Plains,
and Miss Mamie Carlton, of Union Point,
passed through the city Thursday on their
way to Roanoke, Va., where they will enter
the Virginia college.

Mrs. Sallie Davis, of Greensboro, Ga.,
is visiting Mrs. Dr. C. F. Durham, at 431
Loyd street, for a few days.

Miss Marilu Garwood, one of Marietta's
popular young ladies, is in Atlanta, vis-
iting relatives and friends.

Yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock,
the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. John L.
Clem, on Gordon avenue, West End, was
the scene of unusual brilliancy.

A tea was given in honor of Dr. and Mrs.
Wyllie Redd, Mrs. Wylie Redd, who received
was given in an exquisite toilet of black
lace. She was assisted by Mrs. Redd, who
wore a dainty gown of pink organdie, which
set off to advantage her stately beauty.

Miss Rosalie Howell, who served at the
tea table, looked lovely in a gown of French
importation.

The dainty gowns and lovely faces of the
ladies showed off to an advantage against
the decorations of ivy and fern. Over one
hundred invitations were issued.

The art and literature section of the
Woman's Club will meet this afternoon at
3 o'clock. The topics for the next meeting
will be assigned, and Mrs. William J. Thomas,
the chairman, desires a full attendance.

Macon, Ga., January 7.—(Special).—The
residence of Colonel and Mrs. L. A. Jordan
was the scene tonight of one of the
most brilliant receptions ever given in the
social annals of Macon. The entertainment
was given by Colonel and Mrs. Jordan,
and was attended by the ultra fash-
ionable of the central city. Dandies were
a feature of the affair. Colonel and Mrs.
Jordan are princely entertainers.

Keelie-Frazier.
Union Springs, Ala., January 7.—(Special).
Mr. John Bell Keelie, of Nashville, and
Miss Emmie Frazier, daughter of Mr.
F. Frazier, were married this afternoon.
Mr. Keelie is city attorney for Nashville,
while his bride is well known throughout
the state's social circles.

"LOUISE" IS AFTER HIM.
W. H. Davis Gave a Foolish Privilege
to His Landlady.

If Mrs. W. H. Davis, formerly of Zane-
ville, O., is in Atlanta this morning she
should read The Constitution.

Mr. W. H. Davis, if all accounts be true,
is an Englishman of good birth, who came
to America in search of something roman-
tic and adventurous.

He seemed to have left a wife named
"Louise" and at least for the time being
he was doing for the young man, who had
some days ago Miss Nora Fairall, a prom-
inent and accomplished young society lady
of Zanesville, O., left home with the ad-
venturous Englishman and his wife.

Some days ago Miss Nora Fairall, a prom-
inent and accomplished young society lady
of Zanesville, O., left home with the ad-
venturous Englishman and his wife.

Dr. Asher was the son of the late Dr.
William C. Asher, who was well known in
this city, and who enjoyed a lucrative
practice here. Dr. John Asher had reached
the age of twenty-three years, and had
been the largest part of his life in this
city. He was a graduate of the Atlanta
Medical College, having finished his course
of study in that institution about three
years ago. He was a young man of more
than ordinary ability, and he demonstrated
that he would have made a success in
his profession had he lived.

The funeral arrangements will be an-
nounced by Dr. Asher, who was a son of
Mrs. Mary J. Asher and a brother of Dr.
W. T. Asher.

A PRISONER ROBS A PRISONER.
Richard Dalton the Victim of Will
Harrison's Daring Theft.

An unusual case of a burglar robbing a
prisoner in the station house came to light
yesterday morning. Richard Dalton, the
young white man who is accused of
robbing a store near the barracks, is the
victim. Will Harrison, a Pratt mine es-
caped convict, stole Dalton's personal
effects while the latter slept in his cell.

When the white man awoke and found
that he had been robbed a search was
made, but the stolen articles were not found
in the possession of the negro.

The latter will now be held for burglary
in the station house.

NO TWO CENT FARES.
The State Commission Denies the Ap-
plication for Reduced Rates.

The state railroad commission has an-
nounced its decision in denying the ap-
plication of 2 cent railroad fares in Georgia.
The commission has refused to grant the
petition of Mr. E. E. Smith, president
of the Travelers' Protective Association.
Mr. Smith also asked for interchangeable
mileage books. This was refused, too.
The commission has refused to grant the
petition, but it will not be made until this
week.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
Samples Given Free.

Rev. J. W. Blosser, M. D., who is well
known throughout the south, and who is
account of his evangelistic work as well
as for his discoveries in medical science,
having found the cause for the failure of
the ordinary remedies for Catarrh, Bron-
chitis and diseases of that character, has
discovered a remedy, entirely different from
all others both in its composition and in the
manner of its application, and which cures
the most stubborn cases. It is a vegetable
compound of pleasant and harmless ingre-
dients, used by the simple method of smok-
ing in a pipe. It contains no tobacco.

The smoke, in going through the air pas-
sages, applies the fresh, warm extract of
the medicine directly to the affected parts
in the otherwise inaccessible cavities and
ducts connected with the nasal and bron-
chial air passages. No kind of snuff,
douches, ointment or spray can possibly
reach all of these localities, and therefore
they fall in the majority of cases.

No part of the air passages can escape
the action of this smoke remedy. It gives
speedy relief, destroys the catarrhal bacilli,
or germs, healing the mucous mem-
brane and making a radical cure.

To enable each sufferer to judge for him-
self as to the merits of the remedy, a
FREE TRIAL SAMPLE will be given to
everyone who will apply at the offices of
Dr. J. W. Blosser, M. D., 12-14 Grand build-
ing, corner Broad and Marietta streets, sec-
ond floor; or enough of medicine for one
month's treatment will be given for \$1.00.

Rome's Fire Department.
The newly elected officers of the Rome fire de-
partment are Joseph B. Owens, chief; W.
T. Drennon, second chief; Charles E. Tat-
lor, second assistant; Bailey Gordon, secretary.

The Rome department consists of a few
paid men for every company, the balance
of the members being volunteers and these
companies elect a chief and other officers
annually.

THE PASSING THROG.

The crowds at the Atlanta hotels have
commenced to increase as they do every
year when the people from the north start
to Florida. As soon as the Christmas
holidays are over the northern tourists
start for the Land of Flowers and crowds
of them always stop over in Atlanta to
pass through the city en route to the south.

The middle of this month the railroads
put on their through southern trains and
from then until after the commencement
of Lent the travel southward is on, in
earnest.

A party of prominent railroad men, con-
sisting of C. B. Compton, G. T. Reagan,
W. C. Dennis, of Louisville, and J. F.
Comor, of Nashville, registered at the
Kimball yesterday. Mr. C. B. Compton is
general freight agent of the Louisville and
Nashville railroad, and the other gen-
tlemen are associated with him.

Judge L. A. Dean came down from Rome
yesterday and registered at the Kimball.

Mr. J. W. Hightower, a wealthy lumber
man of south Georgia, was registered at
the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. John B. Young, a prominent insur-
ance man of Louisville, Ky., is registered
at the Aragon.

Mr. Fred Marks, another insurance man
from New Orleans, is also at the Aragon.

Colonel A. R. Lawton, of Savannah, is
at the Aragon.

Mr. J. B. Campbell, son of Bartley Camp-
bell, the playwright, is at the Aragon du-
ring the stay of the White Slave Company
in the city.

Mr. E. B. Martin, of the Standard Oil
Company, is at the Aragon.

Mr. G. S. Fowler, who is connected with
the big iron works at Lorain, Tenn., is at
the Aragon.

Mr. Carl H. Smith, who has been spend-
ing the holidays in Atlanta and Carters-
ville, returned yesterday to Mexico, where
he has been for the past two years. Mr.
Smith is now assistant paymaster of the
Mexican National railroad, and has work-
ed himself steadily toward the top ever
since he went into the railroad business.
He is now a permanent home, but he will
spend the Christmas holidays here every year.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN H. ASHER.
Well-Known Young Physician Died
Last Night at 10:30 O'clock.

Dr. John H. Asher, a young man well
known and highly respected in this city,
died last night about 10:30 o'clock at his
late residence, 308 Simpson street. He was
about two months ago Dr. Asher had been
in good health, but at that time a com-
bination of diseases set in, and he began
to decline in health. All that was possible
was done for the young man, but he rap-
idly grew worse until the end, which came
about 10:30 o'clock last night.

Dr. Asher was the son of the late Dr.
William C. Asher, who was well known in
this city, and who enjoyed a lucrative
practice here. Dr. John Asher had reached
the age of twenty-three years, and had
been the largest part of his life in this
city. He was a graduate of the Atlanta
Medical College, having finished his course
of study in that institution about three
years ago. He was a young man of more
than ordinary ability, and he demonstrated
that he would have made a success in
his profession had he lived.

The funeral arrangements will be an-
nounced by Dr. Asher, who was a son of
Mrs. Mary J. Asher and a brother of Dr.
W. T. Asher.

A PRISONER ROBS A PRISONER.
Richard Dalton the Victim of Will
Harrison's Daring Theft.

An unusual case of a burglar robbing a
prisoner in the station house came to light
yesterday morning. Richard Dalton, the
young white man who is accused of
robbing a store near the barracks, is the
victim. Will Harrison, a Pratt mine es-
caped convict, stole Dalton's personal
effects while the latter slept in his cell.

When the white man awoke and found
that he had been robbed a search was
made, but the stolen articles were not found
in the possession of the negro.

The latter will now be held for burglary
in the station house.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loan Agents.
\$1,000,
\$1,500,
\$2,000,
\$2,500.

In bank subject to check. Apply immedi-
ately. Bargains in real estate.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 Pryor St., Kimball House.

\$2.90 A Pair.
\$9.90 A Suit.

Looks unusual for the heading of an ad-
vertisement, doesn't it? Well it's something
unusual we want to tell you about. We
give you the choice of

375 Pair of Odd
Pants at \$2.90

There isn't a pair in the lot worth less than
\$1.50; some are worth \$1, \$1.50 and \$3, and
others as much as \$6. These pants belong
to fine suits of which the coats and vests
have been sold. For \$9.90 you can take your
choice from 150 splendid men's suits worth

\$12.50, \$13.50 & \$15 Each

The choicest go first, so don't delay. You'll
be comfortable and save money if you wear
our clothes in 1897. With best wishes for
the new year.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Men's and Boys' Outfitters,
3 Whitehall Street.

SOMETHING BRIGHT

Every woman cannot afford a silk velvet gown, but many can buy a first-class velvet gown that has almost as much lustre and mellowness, and get splendid service and style from it. It is not within the means of all men and women to purchase a diamond-studded watch, but the vast majority may possess a solid gold one that in accuracy and lastingness is equal to the costliest bejeweled conceit ever contrived. Present conditions at J. P. Stevens & Bro., 47 Whitehall street, are surprisingly favorable to all who contemplate buying a watch. Their display is easily far in advance of anything of the sort ever before attempted in Atlanta. Scores and scores of the most reliable makes are there ready for your choosing. Whatever price you care to pay for a time-piece, be sure that from this wide-awake firm you can secure the best value. Good qualities only gain entrance into their stock.

don't
be fooled

by alluring "bait" in the guise of cheap
pieces—the genuine bottling of "o. o. p."

"old oscar pepper"

has the cork branded

old oscar pepper.

"o. o. p."

and the distillers "caution label" on bottle;
also label bearing our fac-simile signature.
reject all others.

bluthenthal & bickart

b. & b.

reliable whiskies.

OPIUM and Whisky Habits cured
at home without pain. Book
particulars sent FREE.
R. M. WOOLLEY, M. D.,
Atlanta, Ga., Lowndes Building,
104-106 N. Pryor St.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement
for over a quarter of a century.

With the Holidays
Come Many Pleasures.

Entertainments, receptions and many social
gatherings to which you will want to
wear faultlessly laundered linen. Do not
delay this important matter until the season
is upon us. Send us your laundry
work at once and have the beautiful and
popular linen finish, the only real swell
work.

Trio Steam Laundry
79-81 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Liberal commission to agents in other
cities.

TO
Texas

—VIA—

Atlanta and West Point R. R.

THE

Best and Quickest Route.

Write for the cheapest rates that can
be had, and a good map of Texas, to

Geo. W. Allen, Traveling Passenger
Agent; E. E. Kirby, City Ticket
Agent; 12 Kimball House, At-
lanta, Ga.; Jno. A. Gee, General
Passenger Agent.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

I will receive bids for the entire stock of
groceries, canned goods and fixtures of Je-
ter & Johnston, located at 14 N. Broad St.
Inventory can be seen by calling on me.
L. P. SKEEN, Receiver.
Jan 8 31 22½ Whitehall St.

JURY FAILS TO AGREE

Another Mistrial Is Declared in the
Walker-Liddell Litigation.

SUE FOR FATHER'S ESTATE

Tedious Complications Befuddle the
Jurors and They Couldn't Agree
Upon a Verdict.

Another mistrial was declared in the Walker-Liddell case yesterday. For the second time a jury in the city court could not agree upon the evidence.

Several months ago a suit was filed by William Walker, Sam Walker and other children of the late Judge James F. Walker against Captain J. M. Liddell, claiming \$25,000 interest in certain property located in north Atlanta at Piedmont Heights, in which they alleged they held a remainder interest. They claimed that on May 3, 1890, Captain Liddell bought the life interest from their father, and also bought the remainder interest from the children, agreeing to pay the Walker children the sum of \$25,000 upon the death of their father. The plaintiffs claimed that, relying upon this statement, they gave a deed to their father.

Captain Liddell denied that he had ever made any promise on the conditions named and stated that he bought the property direct from Judge Walker.

Yesterday morning the jury was called into the courtroom and asked if a verdict could be reached. The foreman announced that no agreement had been made and he saw no possible way in reaching a verdict, as the jury had been out on the case all night and had failed to reach a conclusion.

The polling of the jury showed that nine jurors desired a verdict for the Walker heirs.

Judge Reid hesitated for a moment before declaring a mistrial, as the case had been tried before in his court and no verdict could be reached. The foreman was sure, however, that no verdict was in sight, and Judge Reid assured that it was impossible for a verdict to be reached, so he declared a mistrial for the second time and dismissed the jurors with the thanks of the court.

The Walker heirs were represented by Attorney W. W. Hayden and L. Z. Walker, while Captain Liddell was represented by Attorneys Arnold & Arnold and Candler & Thompson.

PERMANENT RECEIVER NAMED.

Judge E. B. Rosser Appointed for the
Dixie Lumber Company.

Yesterday morning Judge Lumpkin granted an order in the Dixie Lumber and Manufacturing Company case, appointing Judge E. B. Rosser permanent receiver, with authority to collect the assets and hold them subject to an order of the superior court.

The creditors of the Dixie Lumber and Manufacturing Company are represented by Attorney Walter R. Brown, and the company is represented by Rosser & Carter. The receiver was appointed as a result of two mortgages which were filed by the company last Saturday afternoon.

PARTNERS COULDN'T AGREE.

Judge Lumpkin Appoints a Receiver
for a Decatur Street Coal Yard.

A receiver was yesterday appointed to take charge of the coal and wood yard at 215 Decatur street upon the application of Mrs. B. B. Jones, who owns an interest in the business with J. Y. Neal.

Mrs. Jones alleged that on account of the disagreement the business could not be successfully conducted and a receiver was necessary. Mr. Harvey Hill was made temporary receiver and the case was set for a hearing. Arnold & Arnold represent Mrs. Jones.

MANY ROOFS CATCH ON FIRE.

Department Kept on the Run, but
Slight Damage Is Done.

The Atlanta fire department was kept on the move all day yesterday and answered four alarms. The wind that blew steadily through the day caused flying sparks to ignite many roofs.

The first alarm was at 10:22 o'clock and was received by telephone. The fire was at 107 Piedmont avenue and was caused by a spark on the roof.

At 12:50 o'clock an alarm from box 223 called the fire fighters to 255 Simpson street. This fire was caused by a spark, but through the day caused flying sparks to ignite many roofs.

At 1:10 o'clock box 113 showed up and in response to it the department went to 194 Orme street. This fire was caused by a defective flue and did considerable damage.

At 1:59 o'clock a spark igniting the roof of the house at 112 College street resulted in the department being called there by a telephone alarm. During this month there has been no alarm at this rate January promises to be a record breaker.

CHICKAMAUGA BOARD ADJOURNS

Will Meet Later and Accept a Bid for
the Shaft.

The Chickamauga commission appointed to accept bids for the monument to be erected at Chickamauga, has adjourned, and without accepting a bid or making any final arrangements.

The commission threw out all the bids it did not wish to consider, and only a few are left. These are to be considered at a meeting to be held some time in the near future. This meeting will be held when all of the members of the commission can be present, and the matter of accepting bids will be finally decided.

It is actual merit that has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the first place among medicines. It is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Important Change in Schedule of Central of Georgia Railway.

Effective Sunday, January 10th, Train No. 11 will leave Macon 8 a. m.; leave Barnesville 8:15 a. m.; leave Griffin 9:30 a. m.; arrive Atlanta 12:30 p. m.; Train No. 12 will leave Atlanta 4:35 p. m.; arrive Griffin 5:25 p. m.; Barnesville 5:35 p. m.; Macon 7:20 p. m.; Milledgeville 8:40 p. m.; Eatonton 9:30 p. m.; Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will run as heretofore.

Fullman sleepers on trains No. 2 and 3 Atlanta to Jacksonville and Palatka; parlor cars on trains 11 and 12 between Atlanta and Macon. Ticket office No. 16 Wall street, Kimball house.

Jan 8-31

Great Sacrifice in Florida.

Beautiful estate, improved by wealthy Boston family, offered for a fraction of its value. Your opportunity. Don't neglect it. Details in illustrated Florida book, postpaid by Chopin's Farm Agency, St. Augustine, Fla.

Notice.

I desire to notify my friends and the public generally that I have returned to my office after two weeks' absence. DR. H. N. STANLEY, 209 Norcross Building.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, Handsome stock new wall paper. Beautiful designs, blended friezes, low prices. Send for samples.

Ever Move?

A trunk is the right thing. Foot's the right place to buy. Best goods, best wear, or your money back. 17 E. Alabama street.

HAD HIS HAIR DYED

Looks as If Murderer Flanagan Was
Living Here in Disguise.

IS A BLONDE, NOT A BRUNETTE

Was Regarded at the Standard Oil
Company as Peculiar—He Said
Whisky Made Him Wild.

What is the past of Murderer Edward Flanagan, the mysterious?

New developments in the case of Flanagan point to the startling new theory that his real name is not Flanagan.

From the murderer's appearance, when locked in Fulton county jail the night after the tragedy, he was a most decided brunette. His hair and mustache were jet black. His eyes, however, were gray. It has now come to light that he is a blonde; that the natural color of his hair is almost white, and that his heavy mustache is of a light color instead of black.

It was some time last April that the prisoner came to Atlanta. About the first thing he did was to go to Wynn's barber shop, on Marietta street, and have his hair dyed a jet black. He had kept it black ever since, Wynn's barbers having done the work for him on several occasions.

It was Tuesday before the Thursday which proved so fatal to the Allens that Flanagan entered Wynn's barber shop for the last time. It had been several weeks since his hair had been dyed and close to his head the natural color was beginning to show.

He seemed rather nervous and eccentric. Barber C. E. Fogg was to apply the dye, and Flanagan became obstinate because Fogg would not let him sit in the chair nearest the door in full view of all passers-by. All the barbers thought him curious at the time, and remarked about it among themselves. They called him a crank.

Barber Fogg made the murderer's white hair a jet black again. While he was in the chair he complained of a burn on the fingers of his left hand. He said they had been burned with acid.

The barbers never knew Flanagan's name. He always entered the shop in a peculiar sort of mood, they say, and never told anything of his history. When they heard of the account of the tragedy in The Constitution New Year's day they knew from the description of the murderer he was the man whose hair they had dyed on several former occasions.

When his photograph came out the next day their belief was confirmed. They have managed to keep their information, however, and only leaked out a hyoid.

Is He a Jekyll and a Hyde?

It is Detective Ed Cason who discovered yesterday that Flanagan was here in disguise. The detective, who has had a successful experience with every kind of criminal for the last twenty years, is of the opinion the murderer is not Flanagan; that he dyed his hair to cover up a former identity of which he has little reason to be proud, and that he is probably wanted in some other city for some unknown crime.

"I have come in contact with a good many people in this world," said Cason last night, "and I have never yet seen a man as young as Flanagan appear to be keep his hair dyed unless there was some dark motive behind it. It is an old scheme which thousands of crooks and murderers resort to to keep from being caught. Now, I don't know anything about Flanagan, and he may be sailing under his proper colors, but I am strongly of the opinion he is no exception to the rule, and that he is now wanted somewhere for some crime."

"His brother? Why, that is very easy. It would be no trouble for the prisoner to write or wire his brother to come here to aid him, changing his name to the alias. I have never seen anybody who pretends to know W. W. Flanagan and there is no telling what his name is. Of course the prisoner might be pretending to be gray, but I don't believe it. I saw him at the barber shop the last day he was there, and while I knew nothing of him I thought his actions queer at the time. You may just put down this man has a record behind him."

Almost the entire detective force concurs with Cason in his belief.

"Whisky Makes Me Wild."

A Constitution man visited the offices of the Standard Oil Company yesterday afternoon where Flanagan was employed, and talked with the manager.

"We never knew much about the man," said he, "for he was not a regular contractor, superintending the erection of warehouses for the company, and consequently he was not here very much of the time. Last August he put under building in Atlanta and he superintended the job."

"He was very diffident, quiet and peculiar. I noticed that when he was ordering his men around the least thing would throw him into a frenzy, and he seemed to be wild for a few moments. We never suspected that his mind was in the least affected."

"I remember one day he was in my office and the conversation turned on the subject of liquor. He made the remark that he never drank because whisky made him wild, and he was not responsible for his actions while under its influence. You remember just before the murder he drank a glass and one-half full of whisky, and this may have something to do with his deadly work afterwards."

Flanagan still paces his cell to the music of his chains, nervous and excited in Fulton county jail. He will talk but little and seems to realize there is little hope for him in the end. His other victims at Poplar spring are doing well and will recover in a short while.

ASKED FOR \$15,000, GOT \$500.

John Allen, Who Sued the Southern,
Secured One-Thirtieth the Amount.

The case of John Allen against the Southern road for \$15,000 damages, which was continued from Wednesday, was concluded in the United States court yesterday afternoon.

The case was argued during the entire morning, and the jury retired at 2 o'clock. A sealed verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$500.

Allen sued for \$15,000 for damages for injuries received while in the employ of the road. The verdict of the jury gives him only one-thirtieth of the amount for which he asked.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

Thursday, January 7, 1897.

No. 13. Argument concluded. v. Ware & Owens. Argued.

No. 15. Lucy Peel vs. E. M. McGeehee. Dismissed.

No. 16. W. S. Witham v. Henry Cohen et al. Argued.

No. 17. Mary P. Cason, by next friend, v. Ruth C. Owens. Submitted on the facts.

No. 18. Mrs. J. C. Merritt v. Gate City National Bank. Argued.

No. 19. J. P. Harrison et al. v. F. C. Tate et al. Argued.

No. 20. W. L. Ezzard, administrator, v. Mary J. Bell. Argued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

You Are Dying

And you don't know what is the matter with you. Take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy and you will feel like a new man within a short time. For sale everywhere.

GREATEST OF ALL
JANUARY CLEARING SALES.

At this store every day is Monday, as it were, where people come each day for each day's need, confident of finding here at all times the desired goods at the wished-for price.

Our merchandise is not offered at a price for one hour, or day, in order to gather a throng of people who hope to get something for nothing.

Reducing prices one day and putting them back the next generally means pricing the goods too high in the first place and occasionally—for a brief period—offering them for what they should always have been quoted at.

We put the prices where they ought to be at the start—and keep them there. If we reduce them it is because there's a reason for it, and they stay reduced until they're not there.

Lads-Neel Co

AT
COAL Cut Prices

Highest Grade Jellico Lump, \$4.00 Per Ton.
Highest Grade Jellico Nut, \$3.50 Per Ton.

PHONE 794. **GEORGIA COAL CO.,** 48 WEST ALABAMA ST.
JAN 29 FRIDAY

Plenty Left

We have big line of Heating Stoves left. Twenty different styles, ranging from \$1.00 and up. Can put up your order on short notice.

KING HARDWARE CO.
63 and 65 Peachtree Street.

MAY TALK ABOUT HARPER'S JOB

ELECTRIC LIGHT COMMITTEE TO
MEET THIS AFTERNOON.

Superintendent Is To Be Nominated by
the Electrical Board, but Light
Committee Is Interested.

The electric light committee of the council will meet this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, to consider matters of routine and, possibly, the question of the election of a superintendent of electrical matters. The meeting was called by Chairman Maddox yesterday. The new committee is composed of Messrs. Maddox, Hutchison, Thompson, Howard and Tolbert.

It is probable that the question of the election of a successor to Superintendent Harper, of the electrical department, will come up. The law requires that the superintendent shall be nominated by the board of electrical control and elected by the council. Chairman Maddox, of the electric light committee, is also chairman of the board of electrical control, and he will have the honor of introducing the question of making a nomination.

Both of the electrical committees work in harmony, and it is probable that the board of electrical control will elect a candidate for the place. Superintendent Harper is a candidate for re-election. His only opponent so far known is Mr. Carhart, formerly of one of the light companies of the city.

The election of a superintendent was booked to take place at the first meeting of the general council last Monday night, but at that time Mayor Collier had not appointed the board of electrical control, and there being no nomination, of course, the election had to be put off. Superintendent Harper had the support of the old board, and he was nominated for the place by it in the expectation that the election would occur Monday night.

His conduct of the affairs of the office has been approved by the several committees interested in such matters and he feels confident of re-election.

THE GUARD'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Governor's Horse Guard Review the
Twelve Months' Work.

The annual meeting of the Governor's Horse Guards was held Monday night in the basement of the capitol. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was highly enthusiastic.

Captain Dozier made a report for the last year, and stated that the company was never more prosperous or in better condition. That they had won first prize in every contest they had entered, and he felt very much pleased with the outlook for the company for the new year. The reports of the treasurer, quartermaster and secretary showed the company to be well supplied with accoutrements, and the treasury well filled.

A new executive committee was elected for 1897, composed of the following: Captain Dozier, Lieutenants Atkins and Casper, Sergeants Woodside, Candler and Law, Privates Lyett, Rhodes, Brooks and Foote.

No mention was made of a trip to Nashville during the coming exposition, but it is generally understood that they will attend.

A new bugle corps is being formed for the company, which will be a credit and worthy as well as a practical addition.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fact is
signified
is on every wrapper.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Arrival and Departure of All Trains
from This City—Standard Time.

Southern Railway.

NO.	ARRIVE FROM	NO.	DEPART TO
113	Jacksonville, 4:30 am	112	Chattanooga, 4:45 am
114	Savannah, 5:00 am	111	Columbus Ga, 5:15 am
115	Washington, 5:30 am	110	Macon, 5:45 am
116	Richmond, 6:00 am	109	Savannah, 6:15 am
117	Columbia, 6:55 am	108	Brunswick, 6:45 am
118	Tallahassee, 8:25 am	107	Dalton, 7:30 am
119	Fort Valley, 9:30 am	106	Chattanooga, 7:50 am
120	Columbus, 10:30 am	105	Columbus, 8:15 am
121	Fort Valley, 10:35 am	104	Macon, 8:45 am
122	Macon, 11:30 am	103	Savannah, 9:15 am
123	Savannah, 12:00 pm	102	Brunswick, 9:45 am
124	Chattanooga, 12:15 pm	101	Dalton, 10:15 am
125	Chattanooga, 12:15 pm	100	Chattanooga, 10:45 am
126	Washington, 12:35 pm	99	Columbus, 11:15 am
127	Washington, 12:35 pm	98	Macon, 11:45 am
128	Richmond, 12:45 pm	97	Savannah, 12:15 pm
129	Birmingham, 1:00 pm	96	Brunswick, 12:45 pm
130	Columbus, 1:05 pm	95	Dalton, 1:15 pm
131	Columbus, 1:10 pm	94	Chattanooga, 1:45 pm
132	Macon, 1:15 pm	93	Columbus, 2:15 pm
133	Savannah, 1:20 pm	92	Macon, 2:45 pm
134	Washington, 1:25 pm	91	Savannah, 3:15 pm
135	Richmond, 1:30 pm	90	Brunswick, 3:45 pm
136	Columbia, 1:35 pm	89	Dalton, 4:15 pm
137	Fort Valley, 1:40 pm	88	Chattanooga, 4:45 pm
138	Macon, 1:45 pm	87	Columbus, 5:15 pm
139	Savannah, 1:50 pm	86	Macon, 5:45 pm
140	Washington, 1:55 pm	85	Savannah, 6:15 pm
141	Richmond, 2:00 pm	84	Brunswick, 6:45 pm
142	Columbia, 2:05 pm	83	Dalton, 7:15 pm
143	Fort Valley, 2:10 pm	82	Chattanooga, 7:45 pm
144	Macon, 2:15 pm	81	Columbus, 8:15 pm
145	Savannah, 2:20 pm	80	Macon, 8:45 pm
146	Washington, 2:25 pm	79	Savannah, 9:15 pm
147	Richmond, 2:30 pm	78	Brunswick, 9:45 pm
148	Columbia, 2:35 pm	77	Dalton, 10:15 pm
149	Fort Valley, 2:40 pm	76	Chattanooga, 10:45 pm
150	Macon, 2:45 pm	75	Columbus, 11:15 pm
151	Savannah, 2:50 pm	74	Macon, 11:45 pm
152	Washington, 2:55 pm	73	Savannah, 12:15 pm
153	Richmond, 3:00 pm	72	Brunswick, 12:45 pm
154	Columbia, 3:05 pm	71	Dalton, 1:15 pm
155	Fort Valley, 3:10 pm	70	Chattanooga, 1:45 pm
156	Macon, 3:15 pm	69	Columbus, 2:15 pm
157	Savannah, 3:20 pm	68	Macon, 2:45 pm
158	Washington, 3:25 pm	67	Savannah, 3:15 pm
159	Richmond, 3:30 pm	66	Brunswick, 3:45 pm
160	Columbia, 3:35 pm	65	Dalton, 4:15 pm
161	Fort Valley, 3:40 pm	64	Chattanooga, 4:45 pm
162	Macon, 3:45 pm	63	Columbus, 5:15 pm
163	Savannah, 3:50 pm	62	Macon, 5:45 pm
164	Washington, 3:55 pm	61	Savannah, 6:15 pm
165	Richmond, 4:00 pm	60	Brunswick, 6:45 pm
166	Columbia, 4:05 pm	59	Dalton, 7:15 pm
167	Fort Valley, 4:10 pm	58	Chattanooga, 7:45 pm
168	Macon, 4:15 pm	57	Columbus, 8:15 pm
169	Savannah, 4:20 pm	56	Macon, 8:45 pm
170	Washington, 4:25 pm	55	Savannah, 9:15 pm
171	Richmond, 4:30 pm	54	Brunswick, 9:45 pm
172	Columbia, 4:35 pm	53	Dalton, 10:15 pm
173	Fort Valley, 4:40 pm	52	Chattanooga, 10:45 pm
174	Macon, 4:45 pm	51	Columbus, 11:15 pm
175	Savannah, 4:50 pm	50	Macon, 11:45 pm
176	Washington, 4:55 pm	49	Savannah, 12:15 pm
177	Richmond, 5:00 pm	48	Brunswick, 12:45 pm
178	Columbia, 5:05 pm	47	Dalton, 1:15 pm
179	Fort Valley, 5:10 pm	46	Chattanooga, 1:45 pm
180	Macon, 5:15 pm	45	Columbus, 2:15 pm
181	Savannah, 5:20 pm	44	Macon, 2:45 pm
182	Washington, 5:25 pm	43	Savannah, 3:15 pm
183	Richmond, 5:30 pm	42	Brunswick, 3:45 pm
184	Columbia, 5:35 pm	41	Dalton, 4:15 pm
185	Fort Valley, 5:40 pm	40	Chattanooga, 4:45 pm
186	Macon, 5:45 pm	39	Columbus, 5:15 pm
187	Savannah, 5:50 pm	38	Macon, 5:45 pm
188	Washington, 5:55 pm	37	Savannah, 6:15 pm
189	Richmond, 6:00 pm	36	Brunswick, 6:45 pm
190	Columbia, 6:05 pm	35	Dalton, 7:15 pm
191	Fort Valley, 6:10 pm	34	Chattanooga, 7:45 pm
192	Macon, 6:15 pm	33	Columbus, 8:15 pm
193	Savannah, 6:20 pm	32	Macon, 8:45 pm
194	Washington, 6:25 pm	31	Savannah, 9:15 pm
195	Richmond, 6:30 pm	30	Brunswick, 9:45 pm
196	Columbia, 6:35 pm	29	Dalton, 10:15 pm
197	Fort Valley, 6:40 pm	28	Chattanooga, 10:45 pm
198	Macon, 6:45 pm	27	Columbus, 11:15 pm
199	Savannah, 6:50 pm	26	Macon, 11:45 pm
200	Washington, 6:55 pm	25	Savannah, 12:15 pm